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ALYSSUM Royal Carpet—All-American 1953 Top Winner. Grows in drifts of vibrant purple color like a tropical sea. A perfect, well-behaved edging. Grows only a few inches high but 10 inches across; flowering from when only weeks old until the end of season. Not pestered with bugs or disease and will self-sow for next year. 10c Pkt.

ZINNIA Peppermint Stick—A sensation in 1952, it's popularity will be outstanding in 1953! An All-American Winner, its color range covers an amazing combination of colors which makes this cut-and-come-again Zinnia a MUST in your garden. Pkt. 10c, 1/2 Oz. \$1.00.



Staffel's Garden Guide

1953

PUBLISHED YEARLY FOR TEXAS GARDENERS BY
THE FERD STAFFEL COMPANY

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

◀ TITHONIA TORCH

The Top All-American Winner for 1951, extensively publicized as a brand-new summer annual, it's an easy flower to grow and very early. It will yield brilliant orange-red cut flowers all summer until frost. The flowers resemble single dahlias with bright gold centers; plants are compact, waist-high, with soft green foliage. Performs best if planted in full sun; watered sparingly and fertilized very little, if at all. Pkt. 10c Oz.



COSMOS RADIANCE

A Sensation type cosmos but with larger flowers and more erect growth. The color is rosy red with a broad band of crimson in the center. The flowers are long and lasting which open nicely when cut in bud. Your garden will be definitely gayer with Radiance! Pkt. 10c Oz.

ZINNIA PERSIAN CARPET

All-American Selections 1952 Winner, this tiny, dahlia-like Zinnia is a honey! Its delicate petals tipped with contrast, it makes an ideal garden edging subject. Dwarf plants begin blooming early; grow into tidy, well-behaved 12" mounds of brilliant color, each plant different. Pick scads of blooms but no two of them will be alike! Perfect for bouquets, window boxes and floral displays. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. \$1.50



Staffel's

MAIN STORE: 321 EAST COMMERCE ST.
TELEPHONES: GARFIELD 5211 AND 5212
SERVING TEXAS GARDENERS SINCE 1890

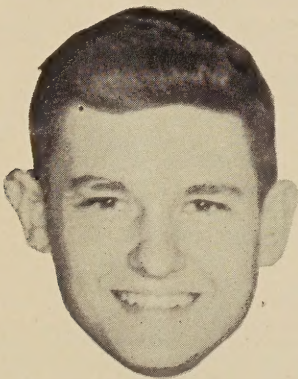
BRANCH NO. 2: 154 FREDERICKSBURG ROAD
BRANCH NO. 3: 2328 BLANCO ROAD

WE HAVE EVERYTHING FOR YOUR GARDEN

**OURS IS
A ONE-STOP
GARDEN
SERVICE**



Is There Anything We Can Do to Help You?



**We Are Your
Friends And
Neighbors... Ready,
Willing And Glad To Garden With You**

Folks, if your garden turns out to be the envy of the entire neighborhood the chances are that you planted Good Seed in good soil and gave it a reasonable amount of care. We want to do everything possible to help you make your garden bigger and lovelier. It's good business for us because every giant bloom . . . every sturdy plant . . . is a living testimonial that we have sold you Quality. That's why we sell you **ONLY THE BEST . . . THE FRESHEST . . .** SEED your money can buy . . . Anywhere at any price.

Please feel free to call on us any time you like for Planting Information. Rest assured that we'll cheerfully pitch in there and help you to the extent of our ability, either with advice or free literature. Write us. Call us. Or, better still, See Us In Person. Won't You?



STAFFEL'S *Fresh* FLOWER SEED

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

(a) **ANNUALS** may be classed according to time that their seed may be sown. There are annuals which are known as hardy (ha). They are not hardy in the sense that the plants themselves live through cold spells but are hardy in that their seeds will stand the rigors of winter out of doors if provided protection of some sort. These are best planted in the Fall. Tender annuals (ta) are those whose foliage cannot stand cold of any sort. These should not be sown out of doors until all danger of frost is past.

(p) **PERENNIALS** are those flowers which reseed themselves by virtue of the seed being hardy enough to withstand extreme cold or prolonged moisture without germinating. Usually remain dormant until the warmth of spring invites them to bloom again.

(ba) **BI-ANNUALS** are those which actually are either perennials and annuals but can be treated as one or the other depending on the weather. Snapdragons and stocks, for instance, are really bi-annuals but for practical purposes are treated as annuals. Anchusa, Alyssum and Iceland Poppies, on the other hand, altho technically perennial, should be considered strictly one-timers if their seed is subjected to an extremely cold winter.

AMARANTHUS (a)

Attractive foliage plants growing 3 to 4 feet high. Make beautiful back-grounds or can be set in groups for spectacular display. Ideal for foundation planting. Plant in open location, do not keep too moist. Sow early in protected seed beds; late in open ground.

JOSEPH'S COAT. Here's a vivid-colored variety having leaf whorls of brilliant scarlet, green and golden yellow leaves. Oz. \$1.50

AGERATUM (a)

Floss Flower. Attractive and bushy growing. Grows rapidly and makes woolly flower heads in shades of white and blue. An attractive bedding plant and ideal for borders. Sow seed in early Spring; thin 8 to 10 inches apart.

MIDGET BLUE. An All-American Winner. Shrub is dwarf, about 5 inches and smothered with true ageratum blue flowers. 1/2 oz. \$3.00.

ALYSSUM (a)

Madwort. Splendid for edging and bedding. Very easy to grow and begins bloom a few weeks after planting. Sow seed in early Spring in sunny location. Thin plants 4 to 5 inches apart.

SWEET WHITE. Spreading growth, 8 inch height make this one very popular. Pure white, honey-scented flowers completely cover plants until late fall. Oz. \$1.00

VIOLET QUEEN. Large heads of fragrant, cheerful-faced bright clear violet flowers with a few top center ones in the cluster being white. A free and continuous bloomer. Height: 5 inches Oz. \$1.50.

ANCHUSA (a)

SUMMER FORGET-ME-NOT. An attractive, prolific plant with many long stems, each topped with 5 petaled flowers, about 1 inch across in unusual shades of lilac, blue, scarlet, brick red and others. Ideal for edgings; lovely in porch or window boxes, rock gardens and pots. 8 to 10 inches tall. Oz. \$1.00.

ASTERS—IMPROVED CREGO (a)

Everybody's in love with this one. Large flowers, 4 to 5 inches across with long, ribbon-like, gracefully curled and twisted petals which gives them a lovely, fluffy appearance. Long stemmed and fine for cutting. Strong growing of branching habit, 2 feet tall and bloom in midseason. Sow seeds early in hot beds or indoor boxes. When weather is really warm and settled, transplant to open ground, about 1 foot apart. Rich ground and sunny location are necessary. Will resist.

White, Rose pink, Purple and Mixed, oz. \$1.50

ASTERS—QUEEN OF THE MARKET (a)

Plants are of open, spreading growth and branch freely near the ground, giving long stems to the flowers. Flowers are nearly round, fully double and measure 3 inches across. Can be had in bloom in June if the seeds are started indoors. Height: 18 inches tall.

BALLET QUEEN. Deep salmon-rose. A great favorite for cutting. Oz. \$2.00.

BALSAM (a)

Lady Slipper. Large, waxy camellia-like blooms in soft and vivid shades and combinations. Make magnificent beds and borders. Like sunny location in well-drained ground made up of rich soil. Height: 2 feet.

CAMELLIA FLOWERED MIXED, 60c oz. CAMELLIA FLOWERED WHITE, \$1.50 oz. ROSE FLOWERED MIXED, \$1.00 oz.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS (a)

Centaurea Cyanus. Cornflower. Easily grown. Bear single or double thistle-like flowers. Fine for beds, borders or cutting. Plant in full sun in any good garden soil. Sow seed in Spring or early fall. This 6 to 8 inches apart.

RED BOY. BLUE BOY. PINKIE. Oz. 75c. MIXED COLORS. Oz. 60c.

BEGONIA (a)

Fibrous rooted. Ideal everblooming plants for beds, borders, pots and window boxes. Do well in half-shade as well as full sun. Withstand wet weather better than most annuals. Ideal houseplants. Bloom all the year around. 10 to 12 inches high. Sow early in saucers filled with finely sifted, sandy soil. Do not cover the seed but merely press lightly.

SEMPERFLORENS. Mixed colors. 2 inch diameter. Pro-fuse bloomers. 25c Packet.

BLUE BONNETS (p)

The state flower of Texas. Plant August through the winter. Come back year after year. Brighten up those big spaces or special spots around the back yard or alley way which might otherwise look drab and uninteresting. 10c pkt.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (a)

A dainty plant, growing 1 1/2 ft. high, blossoms from July to November. Rounded clusters of clear-blue flowers with slender tubes suggest miniature lace parasols, or delicately formed and colored heads of familiar Wild Carrot or "Queen's Lace" handkerchiefs. Sow seed outdoors in moist and cool (though not shady) location in early spring.

IDIDUSCOE COERULEUS. Oz. \$1.00.



BALSAM—Camellia Flowering White



ASTER—Queen of the Market, BALLET QUEEN

CARNATIONS (p)

Need good, rich well-cultivated soil if they would produce large blooms. Rapid growers, coming into bloom in 5 to 6 months. Height: 15 inches. Sow the seeds from January to March, as early as possible in indoor boxes or hotbeds. Transplant when large enough to handle a distance of 8 to 10 inches apart.

CHABAUD'S GIANT IMPERIAL MIXED. Robust, erect plants, 15 to 18 inches, come into bloom 5 months after sowing the seed and supply a great abundance of large, double flowers with handsomely serrated edges. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50.

CHABAUD'S GIANT IMPERIAL STRIPED MIXED. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet tall. Spicy fragrance, long period of bloom and easily cultured. The lovely fringed flowers are offered in rich shades of red, rose, salmon, yellow and white, are often striped and blotched. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$4.00.

ENGLISH GIANTS MIXED. A superb mixture. The finest outdoor carnation. Huge, delightfully fragrant blooms comparable to the beautiful greenhouse varieties. Very attractive foliage on sturdy 18 inch stems. Flowers the first year from seed if started indoors in February. Light winter covering is advisable. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50.

CASTOR BEANS (a)

RICINUS. Very fast growing. Grow tall (often 12 feet). Large leaved plants used as shade and windbreaks as well as tall hedges. Leaves green and bronze. Average height: 4 to 6 feet. Plant seeds after ground gets warm. Sow 1 inch deep and 5 feet apart. Oz. 35c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (a)

PAINTED DAISY. Splendid garden plants of bushy form. Foliage is attractive and single. Sturdy stems bear daisy-like blossoms of much charm and grace. Splendid subjects for borders and bedding. Sow seeds from February to May in the places they are to occupy and thin out 8 to 10 inches apart.

SINGLE MIXED COLORS. Oz. \$1.20.

CLARKIA (a)

Tall, leafy stems are covered with lovely, very showy flowers in beautiful clear shades of red, rose pink and white. Most attractive for bedding and cutting. Ideal for growing in pots. Grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Sow outdoors in spring.

ELEGANS—DOUBLE CHOICE MIXED COLORS. Oz. \$1.00.

CLEOME (a)

Spider plant. Extremely easy to grow, not susceptible to insect attacks and practically immune to plant diseases. Reaches a height of 4 feet. Makes an attractive border plant producing huge heads of a delightful and refreshing color. Before falling, the lower flowers on the trusses fade to a bluish white, giving an appearance of a white collar with a pink cap.

PINK QUEEN. A Silver Medal Winner in 1942. This one you should certainly try! oz. \$1.80.

CALLIOPSIS (a)

Tickseed. Decorative plants with finely cut foliage and gay, daisy-like flowers in thrilling variations of yellow, orange and red tones. They bloom continuously through the summer until frost and are easily grown in almost any location and soil. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom, from February to May, and thin 6 to 8 inches apart.

ALL DOUBLE MIXED. Flowers practically double, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Delightful combinations of yellow, orange, maroon, crimson and mahogany. Grows 3 feet high. Oz. 90c.

CANDYTUFT (a)

So easy to grow! Charming, bushy little plants, bearing gay clusters of daintily colored flowers. Furnish masses of color for early spring show. Sow immediately after last frost in the beds and borders where they are to bloom. Thin to 10 inches apart.

UMBELLATA FINEST MIXED. Umbrella-shaped flower heads made up of many small flowers cover the dwarf, bushy plants which grow 1 ft. tall. Oz. 75c.

HYACINTH WHITE FLOWERED. Plants are much branched. Each branch is a massive, long and thick hyacinth-like spike of pure white. Oz. \$1.20.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (a)

Grows 25 feet high, the beautiful fern-like foliage being covered with a blaze of circular, fiery, cardinal-red flowers throughout summer and fall. The flowers are like miniature Morning Glories, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and are borne in clusters. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.25.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS 10c PKT.
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

COCKSCOMB (a)

Celosia. An old-fashioned flower greatly improved. Blooms from midsummer until frost. Easily grown in any soil. The flowers last a long time if dried as everlasting. Sow under cover early in spring or later in the open. Transplant or thin to 1 foot apart. Do best in rather poor soil.

FINE FEATHER MIX. Pyramidal type plants producing spire-like branches with graceful plumed flowers. Grows 2-3 foot tall. Colors: crimson, fiery red, scarlet or yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.20.

DWARF EMPRESS. Very impressive. Prized for cutting fresh or dried. The dwarf plants, which average 10 inches in height, have dark, bronzy foliage and huge combs of deep, velvety crimson-purple. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

DWARF MIXED. Many fine shades of yellow, orange, crimson, purple, rose and red in mixture. The large flower heads or combs are much used when dried for winter decoration. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25.

COLEUS (a)

One of the most beautiful of foliage plants to be obtained from seed. Leaves often measure 10 inches in length and 8 inches in width. These are heart-shaped and handsomely crimped, toothed and frilled. Come in remarkable color combinations. Sow from January to April in indoor boxes. Transplant 1 foot apart. Cut top to induce bushy growth.

RAINBOW MIXED. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

COLUMBINE (p)

Aquilegia. A beautiful spring-blooming, graceful plant that makes a wonderful border flower subject or cut flower material. Likes a fairly rich garden soil and partial shade. Sow early in protected seed beds or indoor boxes. Transplant 1 foot apart.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOT STRAIN. Finest mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50.

COREOPSIS (p)

Golden Wave. One of the most popular and easiest grown hardy plants. Blooms profusely from May until Fall if flowers are not allowed to go to seed. Sow seed early for first year blooms. Showy in the border, fine for cutting. Vigorous grower. Plant in full sun for best results. Sow seeds early in protected seed beds or boxes and transplant 10 to 12 inches apart.

DOUBLE SUNBURST. A truly wonderful new strain with well filled deep golden yellow flowers 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Oz. \$1.00.

COSMOS (a)

These delightful flowers with ornamental, feathery, fresh green foliage will find a good place in your garden where background color is desired. Large artistic blooms are borne on large, graceful stems. Plant grows 4 or more feet high. May be adapted for borders or bedding. Sow after frost in open ground. Thin to 1 foot apart.

MAMMOTH FLOWERING SENSATION. Giant single flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Bloom within ten weeks from seed and are borne profusely until frost. Plants are large and robust, 4 to 6 feet high. Flowers have prettily fluted petals, slightly overlapping. Long strong stems make it nice for cutting. Mixed Colors. Oz. 75c.

HYBRIDA ORANGE FLARE. Well branched plants, 3 feet tall, covered with showy single golden orange flowers in 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ months from seed. Continue to bloom until frost. Nice for this area where the summers are long. Oz. 90c.

EARLY MAMMOTH PINK. Oz. \$1.00.

CYNOGLOSSUM (a)

Chinese Forget-Me-Not. Delightfully lovely small, Forget-me-not like blooms borne on upright, graceful branches. Splendid for borders. Height: 2 feet. Sow seeds early where plants are to bloom and thin to 8 inches apart.

DWARF FIRMAMENT. Improved dwarf, bushy grower with rich blue flowers. Oz. \$1.00.

CYPRESS VINE (a)

Rapid-growing climber ideal for trellis, fence or for covering unsightly walls in your garden area. The delicate, fern-like foliage is accented with many small, star-shaped red blooms. Vine reaches heights of 15 feet and sometimes more. Sow seeds after last frost in hills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Soak in lukewarm water a few hours before planting for quicker germination. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

DAISIES (p)

Sow early in indoor boxes or protected seed-beds. Transplant to 6 inches apart.

DOUBLE DAISY. An almost fully double Daisy with long, slender snow white petals which curl and twist prettily so as to almost hide the pure yellow centers. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25.

AFRICAN MIXED. Delightful assortment of lovely colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

SHASTA DAISY ALASKA—Pure white. Oz. \$1.25.



Calendulas ... SUNSHINE and GOLD FOR YOUR BOUQUETS

(a)

Scotch or Pot Marigolds. Sow as soon as danger of frost is past. Sow thinly in open ground to a depth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and thin out 8 to 10 inches apart. These lovely plants require little care and grow grandly for long periods. Prefer sunny location and rather dry soil. Produce a fine effect in beds or mixed borders with their low bushy growth and large, showy double flowers in yellow and orange shades. Ideal cut flowers. Height 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

ORANGE KING. LEMON QUEEN. SENSATION (brilliant orange with decided crimson-scarlet sheen and somewhat open, small center. Oz. 65c.

CHRYSANTHA (clear, buttercup yellow, petals incurved). Oz. 60c.

MIXED COLORS. Oz. 45c.

Standard Size Packets 10c

DELPHINIUMS MAKE SPECTACULAR DISPLAY

DAHLIAS (p)

Luxuriant flowering plants may be expected to bear in one season if seed is planted indoors in February or March. Makes gay displays, either massed in beds or grouped in the border. Excellent for cutting. Keep seed boxes warm and moist.

UNWIN DWARF MIXED HYBRIDS. An unsurpassed mixture of all the lovely colors. Single and semi-double varieties. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50.

DELPHINIUMS (p)

Perennial Larkspur. Just the thing for those showy border displays. These lovely flowers range in color from pale blue to the deepest dark blue through shades of lilac, lavender and purple. Lots of pink and whites, providing masses of vivid, spire-like heads throughout June and July. Sow early in protected seed beds and transplant to 2 feet apart. Loves rich, well-cultivated soil.

PACIFIC GIANTS. These are the prize-winning finest of all Delphiniums and a strain we unreservedly recommend for this area above all others. The enormous double flowers are beautifully placed on tall, stately spikes which reach to truly great heights.

MIXED COLORS. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.85.

HYACINTH BEAN (a)

JACK BEAN. A half-hardy annual climber growing about 10 feet high. Bears clusters of pea-shaped blooms on rigid stems 6 to 8 inches long. After the flowers have disappeared they are followed by ornamental seed pods which are velvety and of purple color. The foliage is heartshaped and green. Oz. 30c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (a)

MYOSOTIS. These charming flowers are admired by everyone. The attractive, compact little plants produce their delightfully modest, indigo-blue flowers in sprays that are just dandy for cutting. A partly shaded, moist location makes them thrive and make flowers like mad. Grow to a height of 1 foot. Sow early as possible in protected seed beds or indoor boxes, transplant when they are easy to handle and space 10 inches apart. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.20.

FOUR-O'CLOCK (a)

Marvel of Peru. Here's an old garden favorite which enjoys popularity year after year. Flowers open in the afternoon if day is sunny or all day if it is cloudy. Red, pink, lilac, yellow, white and often several colors will be found in varying degrees in one flower. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom and thin to 1 foot apart. Plant as soon as all danger of frost is past.

MIXED COLORS. Oz. 60c.

GAILLARDIA (a)

Blanket flower. Brilliant, double, wheel-like flowers of gorgeous yellow, orange and dark crimson hues which are carried on long, stiff stems. Love sunlight and will grow to a height of 2 feet. Sow as early as possible in protected seed beds or indoor boxes. Transplant to 10 inches apart.

ANNUAL DOUBLE MIXED. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.05.

GERANIUM (a)

Sow early in indoor boxes and transplant to the beds or borders when large enough to handle.

FLORADALE FANCY MIXED. Extra large flower heads in many colors, including white, shades of pink, rose, salmon and scarlet to deep crimson in mixture. Popular for garden and window boxes and makes an excellent house plant as it can be had in bloom almost all the year 'round. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

GOMPHRENA (a)

Globe Amaranth. Bachelor's Buttons. Distinct and showy everlasting (immortelle) flower covered with pretty, small, clover-like blossoms. Sow after last frost in open ground and thin to 1 foot apart.

GLOBOSA MIXED. Attractive, cloverlike, white pink, flesh and red straw flower heads, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across. Bloom from mid-summer until frost. May be used as cut flowers during summer or dried for winter home decoration in table or mantle piece displays. Oz. 75c.

GODETIA (a)

SATIN FLOWER. Lovely, bushy plants with masses of large, attractively colored blooms during the summer and fall. Like a cool, moist soil and a half-shady location. Nice for beds and borders. Good cut flower. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom from January to March and thin to 8 inches apart. Soil can be rather poor and sandy. Oz. \$1.00.

GYPSOPHILIA (a)

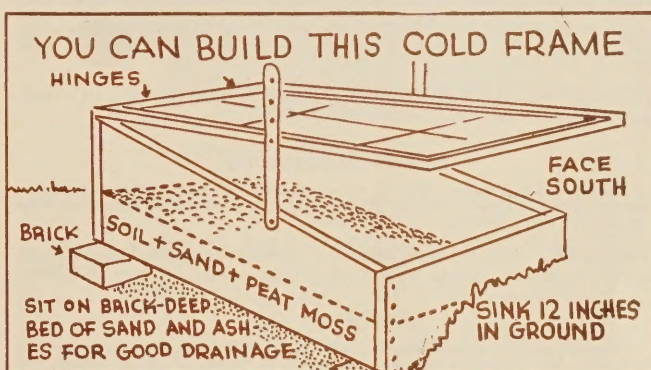
Baby's Breath. Well-known, open, star-shaped blooms used for mixing with other flowers when making floral arrangements. Bear myriads of small, dainty, star-shaped blooms which form a charming misty effect. Sow early in beds or borders where plants are to bloom and thin to 8 inches apart.

ELEGANS WHITE. The most popular Baby's Breath in this area and one which we unreservedly recommend. Oz. 30c.

FOX GLOVE (ba)

Digitalis. These lovely flowering plants are bi-annuals and should be sown very early in the spring so that the plants will be large enough to flower the following season. Protect from heavy frost and always plant in a well drained place, as their crowns remain green all winter. Grow in tall, spiked clusters of bell-shaped blooms.

GLOXINIAFLORA MIXED COLORS. A dependable, easily grown strain which will make a maximum of vivid coloring. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.



A cold frame is a must for every amateur gardener. It's a glass topped box set in or upon the ground which, while protecting the contents from wind and frost, is heated by the sun in the daytime. This heat may be retained at night by a mat covering. Locate in a sheltered place where it will be protected from north and northwest winds. Placed to receive southern and eastern exposure it will receive the maximum heat and light. **SOIL:** For growing more mature plants, fertility is necessary but for starting seed and maturing seedlings a rich soil is a detriment. A well developed plant usually thrives in rich soil which is liable to burn the roots of younger plants. Whatever the use, the soil must drain well at all times. Mix sand or ashes in the soil to make it break easily when compacted, while damp, into a ball. **COVERING:** A mat made from an old rug or quilt is ideal for covering on sudden changes or cold nights, late in spring. Tie it down securely but be sure and remove it during the day.

AVERAGE HARD-FROST DATES

You will want to know when it is really safe to sow the seed of tender annuals in order to protect the seedlings from possible freezing or grown plants from freezing before they have a chance to bloom. Below are listed the average hard-frost dates in Texas. These figures are based on United States Department of Agriculture weather records.

SOUTH TEXAS

Last in Spring
Feb. 10th
First in Fall
Dec. 15th

NORTHWEST TEXAS

Last in Spring
April 15th
First in Fall
Nov. 1st

NORTHEAST TEXAS

Last in Spring
March 21st
First in Fall
Nov. 10th

GOURDS (a)

Very interesting annual climbers which furnish dense foliage and multi-shaped fruit which is dried and used for decorative purposes. Make fine covering for walls and fences. Sow after last frost, in hills 2 feet apart. Ornamental Mixed 50c Oz.

HELIOTROPE (a)

Makes clusters of fragrant, small flowers ranging in colors from white and delicate shades of blue to intense deep violet. An ideal border plant. Plant in sunny location and let it have lots of water. Sow seeds early in hotbeds or indoor boxes and transplant 1 foot apart. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

HELICHRISUM (a)

STRAWFLOWER. This ranks with the most popular of hardy annual "everlastings" as a fine cutting variety and wonderful for drying. Very attractive when growing in the garden. Flowers selected for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place. Grow 2 to 3 feet. Sow seeds in permanent bed and thin to 8 inches apart. Oz. \$1.35.

HOLLYHOCKS (hba)

These are tall and stately plants growing as high as six feet and very popular for growing against walls, as borders, as backgrounds and for closing out unsightly views. The majestic stalks are richly set with large, quite conspicuous double blooms against a background of ample green foliage. They have a long season of bloom which can be prolonged by picking off faded flowers. A second crop will come if the first stalks are cut back. Plant in well-drained location. Sow seeds early, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, in hotbeds or boxes indoors and transplant when three or four leaves show.

CHATERS DOUBLE MIXED. Huge, double flowers in every possible tint and shade. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50.

HUNNEMANIA (a)

Mexican Tulip Poppy. Free flowering annual with large, attractive poppy-like blossoms. A pleasing border plant reaching a height of 2 feet. Sow from February to May, thinning to 1 foot apart.

SUNLITE. Large, semi-double, yellow, poppy-like flowers borne on bushy plants with lovely blue-green foliage. Oz. 60c.

LANTANA (tp)

Popular southern variety which is used extensively for pot culture as well as for garden use. Heads of verbena-like flowers in shades of yellow, orange, red and pink from midsummer until frost. Average height: $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

HYBRIDA MIXED. The best variety for San Antonio and surrounding areas. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c.

**OUR LARKSPUR REALLY MAKES
ITSELF AT HOME IN TEXAS!**

LARKSPUR (a)

Giant Imperial

This beautiful variety bears loads of blooms clustered on fine spikes which are delightfully graceful and attractive. Perfectly hardy, the seedling plants surviving coldest winter weather. Sow as early as possible in the spring, thin out the seedlings necessary and give each plant room for good development. 12 inches is sufficient. Wonderful for massing in beds and borders and furnish a charming material for cutting. Grow 3 to 4 feet tall.

... and just look at these Texas-loving varieties we've stocked for your Texas gardening pleasure:

Bushy 3 foot honeys with handsome, bright green, lacy foliage and tall, well-budded graceful spikes which open into breathtakingly beautiful blooms. The colors are clear and lovely and available in the following hues:

GIANT IMPERIAL MIXED. Base branching. Lots of blues, scarlets, whites, pinks, deep violet and pinks shaded salmon. Select strains. Oz. 90c.

SINGLE COLORS: CARMINE. BLUE SPIRE. WHITE. PINK MISS CALIFORNIA. LAVENDER DAININESS. PURPLE. Oz. \$1.00.

LOBELIA (a)

Dainty, low-growing (4 to 12 inches) bushy plants covered with dainty flowers from early summer until fall. May be used for edging. Sow early in indoor boxes or pans. Transplant 6 inches apart.

CRYSTAL PALACE. Rich deep blue flowers with dark foliage. A favorite with everyone. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50.



LARKSPUR—Giant Imperial
Best Variety for Southwest Texas!

MARIGOLDS (a)

Well-known free flowering annuals. Can't be beat for beds and borders. Sow in open ground and thin out 6 to 12 inches apart, depending on variety. Plant safely March through late spring.

TALL DOUBLE AFRICAN MIX. One of the tallest (3½-4 feet) longest stemmed marigolds. Blooms are immense, round, tight petaled balls. Earlier bloom is obtained if the seed is started indoors in February. Oz. \$1.35.

AFRICAN TYPE GIGANTEA SUNSET GIANTS. The largest of the new marigolds. Blooms have broad, fringed petals and quite varied and interesting sizes and forms. Colors range from creamy yellow through deeper yellows to shades of orange; 3 to 4 feet tall; delightfully fragrant. Oz. \$1.35.

AFRICAN YELLOW. Oz. \$1.65.

AFRICAN ORANGE. Oz. \$1.65.

GUINEA GOLD. Oz. 90c.

**MARIGOLDS ARE A
MUST IN YOUR GARDEN!**

Blooming from early summer until long after the first cold snaps Marigolds are among those annuals which can be considered delightfully Dependable! The dwarf varieties are ideal for sowing in front of foundation plantings of shrubs, along driveways, in clumps in perennial borders or any other place where there is full sunlight. Hard to beat for cut flowers!

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED — TREASURE CHEST. 2½ to 3 feet tall. Colors run from deepest orange through golden orange, golden, golden yellow, lemon yellow, buff-yellow to lightest primrose. ½ oz. \$1.20.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED—GLITTERS. All-American Bronze Medal Winner for 1951. Fluffy, chrysanthemum-like, sharp yellow flowers 3 inches and more across. Grow 3 foot tall. ½ oz. \$1.50.

FRENCH DWARF TYPE HARMONY. A charming variety bearing unusual Scabiosa-type flowers with a central crest of deep orange surrounded by a collar of broad, brownish maroon petals. Oz. 75c.

MATRICARIA (hp)

FEVERFEW. An upright grower with finely cut foliage and snow-white button-like flowers borne in clusters. Foliage is bushy, aromatic and ferny. Sow seeds in indoor boxes and transplant 8 inches apart. Fine cutting type. Grows well in almost any soil. Blooms resemble miniature chrysanthemums. Mixed yellow and white. ¼ oz. \$1.50

MIGNONETTE (a)

Popular because of its fragrance and ease of cultivation. The branches bear cone-shaped spikes of closely set blooms and make fine material for cutting for use in bouquets. Does well in sun or partial shade. Plant in early spring where plants are to grow and thin 8 to 10 inches apart.

MACHET MIXED. A lovely selection of easy-growing, fragrant types in all the popular colors. Oz. \$1.35.

MORNING GLORIES (a)

The most popular climber of them all! Produces gigantic, trumpet-like blooms in an almost limitless array of attractive color. Excellent for screening of unsightly walls and fences. Graceful and lovely on trellises and porch columns. Sow thinly, 1 inch deep, from February to May where plants are to remain and thin out to 1½ feet apart. A sunny location is preferable but will do fairly well in half-sunny location. Do well in poor soil. A too rich soil makes vines go more to foliage than to blooms. Reaches height of 25 feet.

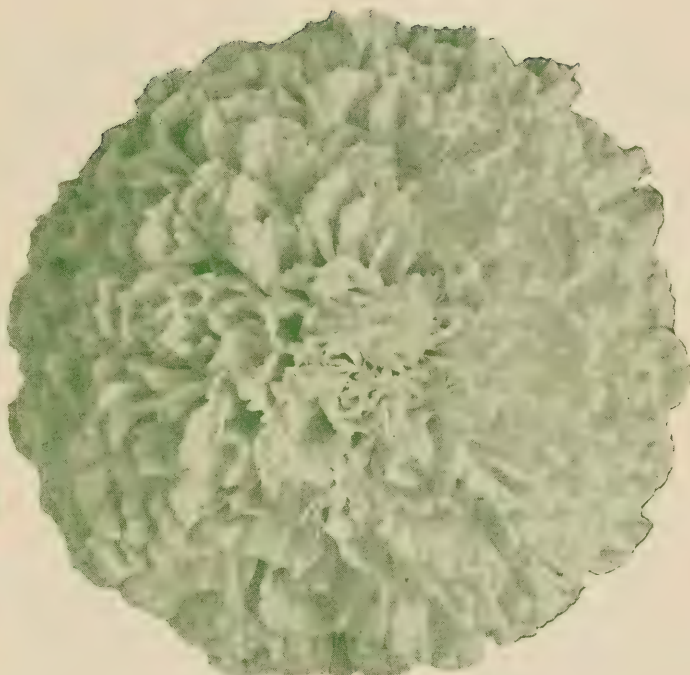
HEAVENLY BLUE. Largest sky-blue variety. **PEARLY GATES.** Lovely lustrous white flowers, 4½ inches across, with creamy shading deep down in the throat. **SCARLET O'HARA.** Giant blooms of rich dark wine-red color. A very early bloomer.

All Morning Glories. Oz. \$1.00.

MOONFLOWER (a)

Tall growing climber that blooms at sunset, fading in late morning. Very fragrant. Seeds germinate in 10 to 15 days. Plant in any soil.

WHITE MOONFLOWER. Opens 4-5 inch white flower every evening and cloudy day. Oz. 90c.



MARIGOLD—GIGANTEA SUNSET GIANT

**OUR SEED IS TRULY FRESH! LOOK FOR THE
DATE PACKAGED ON THE PACKET.**

NICOTIANA (a)

Fragrant Tobacco Plant. Bears long, tube-shaped, petunia-like flowers, the petals of which form a beautiful five-pointed star. The blooms close in midday, but open as evening approaches and give forth a rich perfume. Seeds germinate in 20 days. Plant in full sun in any type of soil.

MIXED COLORS. Oz. \$1.00.

NIEREMBERGIA (p)

A charming little plant of dwarf, compact growth covered with bell-shaped blossoms. Height is 6 inches. Start seed early in indoor boxes for later transplanting or set out in the open when danger of frost is gone. Set plants or thin to 8 to 10 inches apart.

PURPLE ROBE. Bronze Medal All-American Trial for 1942. Makes a dwarf, cushion-like plant with flowers of violet blue. Prefers the sun and sandy loam. 25c Packet.

NASTURTIUMS (a)

The individual blooms are of giant size and are produced on long, stiff stems. Ideal for cut flower purposes as well as for garden decoration. Sow after last frost and thin to 10-12 inches apart. Will do well in rather poor soil.

TAIL SINGLE MIXED. A special mixture including several dark leaved varieties. A trailing variety.

DWARF SINGLE MIXED. These fragrant single nasturtiums are still very popular. Our mixture contains a wide range of soft and brilliant colors.

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS FINEST MIXED. All-winner for '38. Beautiful golden yellow ever popular. Doubles. Base branching which make for extra fine cut flowers.

SCARLET GLEAM. All-America Selections winner. A bright, dazzling scarlet. Doubles.

GOLDEN GLEAM. Sweet scented All-America Selections America Selections winner in '35. An excellent color range in bright warm hues.

All Nasturtiums. Oz. 40c.

PANSIES (a)

Heartsease. Be sure that you plant fresh seed. Sow in September to flower in greenhouses or frames or plant out in the open in very early spring to flower in summer. Do best in very rich, loose soil. Do not plant where plants get the midday sun since this shortens their season and fades their blooms. Plant 9" inches apart. Pick blooms frequently and keep seed pods removed. Never allow them to dry out. Water generously, especially at the end of warm days.

SWISS GIANTS MIXED. Extraordinary pansies. Gorgeous-ly colored blooms make generously. Immense size, thick velvety texture in all the popular colors including many of the deep red and brown shades. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

MAPLE LEAF GIANTS MIXED. These are the largest yet produced. Under good cultivation they have been 4 to 5 inches across. The colors are extremely rich and vivid and the stems long and unusually sturdy. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.15.



PANSY—Swiss Giant Mixed

WHAT ARE HYBRIDS?

Hybrids are the ultimate result of crossing one strain of plant life with another. All gardeners know about hybrid corn, tomatoes and other vegetables and hybrid flowers are but a more recent innovation in the gardening field to add to your pleasure. Our hybrids are the offspring of carefully selected parent stock, the cross-pollinating of which is done by hand. The advantages of these hybrids over standard varieties which are self-pollinated is that they bloom larger and lovelier over a long period of time, are more uniform in size and contain no off-color flowers. The plants are vigorous and handsome and a source of complete enjoyment for the gardener who cultivates them.



ORDER BY MAIL!

PETUNIAS!

A LONG BLOOMING SEASON PLUS
SCADS OF COLOR!

PETUNIAS (a)

Unquestionably the most popular of all summer-flowering annuals. No other flowers give so many blooms and so much color with such little effort. Plant in seed boxes and do not cover but gently press into finely sifted seed compost with a block of wood. Compost must be light and leafy and kept fairly moist. After sowing, cover with glass and a sheet of newspaper. Lift and turn the glass each day. Prick out seedlings when the second pair of leaves have developed. When plants are 6 inches high, pinch them back to encourage lateral growth. When picking Petunias, remove some of the foliage along with the flowers. Feed with Vigoro (1 teaspoon to a plant) 2 or 3 days after watering.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. The largest flowers among Petunias! Heavily ruffled, with wide shallow throats and rich markings. Plants 15" to 18" with heavy, robust growth. For florist and garden use.

SINGLE RUFFLED MIXED. Here's a strain so ruffled and so fully frilled that the blooms have the appearance of being double. A blend of shades and colors that matches just about anything a rainbow can set up against it. **PACKET 25c**

HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA. Dwarf, compact, free flowering 12" to 16" bearing many medium sized plain edged single flowers. Ideal for beds and borders. Come in the following colors:

VIOLECEA—Purple. **ROSY MORN**—Rose, white throat. Dwarf.

BLUE BEDDER—Lovely blue. **CELESTIAL ROSE**—Deep rose, compact. **ALL COLORS:** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

HYBRIDA BEDDING TYPES. Strong growing and free flowering 20 to 24 inch plants bearing many medium sized plain edged flowers.

HOWARD'S STAR—Reddish purple, white star. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25. **WHITE KING**—Lovely pure white. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50.

BALCONY MIXED. A low trailing type particularly fine for growing in window boxes and urns. Blooms are plain, single edged. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

GIANT FRINGED THEODOSIA. Very fascinating fringed Petunia of soft rose pink, beautifully veined. **PACKET 25c.**

PETUNIA "FIRE CHIEF"

All-America winner for 1949. This is by far the reddest Petunia ever produced. If you want a **BLAZE** of RED COLOR in your garden ALL summer "FIRE CHIEF" is your baby!

PACKET 25c

You'll want lots of Petunias in your garden this year. Remember that they're ideal for window boxes, pots and hanging baskets! One Jumbo Packet should fill your Petunia requirements.

ALL FLOWER SEED 10c PKT.

UNLESS OTHER-
WISE SPECIFIED

POPPIES (p) (a)

Treat your garden to a gorgeous display of color which will dazzle all who view it. Large, bright blooms held on slender but sturdy stems make poppies a favorite for cut flowers. They are either annuals or perennials which bloom the first year from seed. Seed for the annual species is sown in the fall or very early in the spring in light warm soil in an open, sunny place where plants are to stand and thinned out to 8 inches apart. Perennials should be sown early in protected seed beds for later transplanting. Do not try to transplant annual varieties. Do well in most any soil altho the ideal medium should be gritty and well drained as standing water causes the roots to rot.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—EXTRA GOLDEN. Large flowers of pure orange. Oz. 50c.

SHIRLEY DOUBLE MIXED (a). Charming subjects. Free flowering. Double and semi-double blooms in an almost endless variety of colors. Many of the blooms are delicately suffused with second tints. Oz 60c.

AMERICAN LEGION (a). Brilliant scarlet, white maltese cross. Oz. 75c.



PHLOX

GIVE YOUR GARDEN
A COLORFUL "GAY
GREETING LOOK"

PHLOX (a)

Brilliant bedding plants which flourish magnificently in Texas. Blooming practically all the year 'round, they are particularly attractive in massed beds. Start seed early in indoor boxes in February or March. If planted in the open, wait until early spring when danger of frost has passed. Transplant or thin to 8 inches apart. Do well in most average garden soil but thrive particularly well in rather heavy soils of good depth.

DRUMMONDI. Beautiful clear shades, many with contrast in eyes. Very valuable for edging.

MIXED COLORS. ½ oz. \$1.25. RED, WHITE, YELLOW, PURPLE, PINK, ½ oz. \$1.50.

PINKS (a)

Dianthus. This lovely, old fashioned variety does best when planted in full sun in any well fertilized soil. Use for edging, rockeries, borders. Pinks are unexcelled for vivid coloring and profuse blooming habits. The fragrant, delicately fringed flowers are of fine velvety texture. Sow indoors in January or plant in open after last frost. Transplant or thin out 6 to 8 inches apart.

HEDDEWIGI. These large fringed flowers have a bewildering variety of pink, white, red and maroon coloring, in decorative patterns and are borne profusely on dwarf plants 1 foot tall. Lots of double and semi-double forms. Need some protection in winter.

SWEET WIVELSFIELD SINGLE. A cross between Dianthus Allwoodi and Sweet William blooming the first year from seed. Flower heads resemble Sweet William in an exciting array of colors.

CHINENSIS DOUBLE MIXED. Handsome cluster of very double flowers in all the vivid shades. Grow 1 foot tall. All pinks oz. 90c



PORTULACA (a)

Moss Rose or Sun Plant. Beautiful, quick growing plants right at home in dry, sunny locations. The thick, succulent foliage is almost hidden by glistening blooms all summer. Sow from February until May. We recommend starting the seeds in indoor boxes. Transplant 6 inches apart.

DOUBLE MIXED. Bears myriads of miniature "rose-buds" which open to gorgeous, double blooms. Height: 6 inches. ½ oz. \$1.25

PYRETHRUM (hp)

Painted Daisy. Single and double daisies in lovely shades of red, rose, pink and white. Long, graceful stems and attractive, ferny foliage makes this variety a must in every garden. Plant indoors and set out.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The large flowers blossom early in the spring and continue through June. A second crop will come if the first growth is cut back. Easily grown. Seed germinates in 20 days. 1/8 oz. \$1.25.

SALPIGLOSSIS (a)

One of the easiest of all annuals to grow. Rich in deep color tones really rare in the flower world which are accented by veins of pure gold. Blossoms are Petunia-shaped, carried on strong stems and handsome foliage. Bloom all summer until frost. Seeds germinate in 8 days.

EMPEROR MIXED. Large improved strain. Complete range of dazzling colors. Oz. \$1.50.

SALVIA (p)

Beautiful for massing beds and borders. They form compact bushes which profusely bear blazing, brilliant scarlet flower spikes. Sow seed indoors in January and transplant outside when danger of frost has passed. Seed germinates in 15-20 days.

SALVIA SPLENDENS. Showy, dazzling scarlet. Commonly known as Scarlet Sage. 1/8 oz. \$1.25.

SCABIOSA (a)

Mourning Bride. We offer an entirely new strain. Larger than the older kinds, the globular blossoms measure 2½ to 3 inches across and are fully double, entirely eliminating the "pin cushion" center of older varieties. The colors are soft and pleasing and with a wide enough range to please everybody. Sow early in protected seed beds for later transplanting or sow when soil is warm, where plants are to bloom and thin to 8 to 10 inches apart. Seeds germinate in 20 days.

LOVELINESS. Salmon rose shades. **BLACK PRINCE.** Almost blue black. **FIERY SCARLET.** MIXED COLORS.

Mixed Colors—\$1.50 oz.

Single Colors—\$1.75 oz.

SNAPDRAGONS (a)

Antirrhinum. These surely are the universal garden favorites. Best for cut flowers and dazzling show of color in the garden. The gorgeous flowers are freely produced from midsummer until frost, growing around 3 feet tall with flower spikes about 12 inches long. Plant out of doors when danger of frost is past. Pinch tops for sturdier plants. May be started indoors and transplanted for earlier blooming.

TETRAPLOID PINK. Large flowers, thicker petals and fuller spikes with more florets than old fashioned Snaps. The individual blooms are 2 inches across and are borne by base branching spikes which make for extra fine cut flowers.

1/8 oz. \$1.50

MAXIMUM RUST RESISTANT SNAPS. Developed after years of painstaking experimentation, this variety, 85% immune to Rust makes it a highly-sought flower for general garden use. Flower spikes are 3 feet tall and the individual flowers grow up to 1½ inches across. We can supply you select seed of the following colors:

YELLOW GIANT. **WHITE ALASKA.** **RED VELVET GIANT.** **PINK PARADISE ROSE.** **BRONZE COPPER KING.** SINGLE COLORS ¼ oz. \$1.50. MIXED COLORS ½ oz. \$1.25.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN (p)

Bright red, pea-shaped flowers. Splendid ornamental climber which gives excellent shade. Not generally known in this country but the beans are quite edible and in England they are grown by the acre by market growers for their city trade. Plant early in the spring. Reaches a height of ten feet and sometimes more. Oz. 15c.

STOCKS (a)

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Claimed to be the world's best doubles. Grow 2½ to 2 feet. The varieties in this class comprise a magnificent new group which we believe will be a truly leading variety for the future. They are of stronger growth and bear much more enlarged flowers than the Imperial group and are certainly an improvement over that variety. Much finer, too, for cutting purposes. We unreservedly recommend Giants of California above any other stock for planting in San Antonio and vicinity. Select seed available from us in the following colors:

GOLDEN GATE (yellow). **LAVENDER.** **LIGHT PINK.** **PURPLE.** **RED.** **WHITE.** MIXED COLORS, ¼ oz. \$1.15. SINGLE COLORS, ¼ oz. \$1.25.



SNAPS!

No one can beat our Snapdragons for height, size of bloom, color and general performance. They're the best because the selected seed comes from the best Trial and Proving Grounds in the world! And

that means, of course, that only the most famous growers in the world supply us with the very best of their current seed harvests. Plant our listed varieties. We assure you that you can't go wrong. They'll do well here and bring you loads of blooms and loads of enjoyment!



STOCKS

Popular, old-fashioned annuals bearing fragrant flowers on clustered spikes. They are bushy growers with attractive, double, rosette-like blooms. Particularly showy when massed in large beds. Fine for cut

flowers. Start the seed early in indoor boxes for later transplanting. Set 6 inches apart in beds and rogue out singles.

STATICE (a)

Everlasting Flower. A plant of unusual beauty with graceful stems carrying dense clusters of small blooms in white, rose and lavender and blue shades. Valuable as cut flower material and for floral arrangement work, especially when dried and used as winter bouquets. Plant in a sunny location in early spring. Grows in any soil and requires little water. Thin plants to 8 inches apart.

SINUATA MIXED. One of the prettiest of the "immortelles" or "everlastings." Their long sprays of bright-colored paper-like flowers are just as decorative in the garden as they are in winter bouquets. Grow 30 inches high and flower freely in beautiful art shades. Unique colorings and light, graceful, oddly-formed sprays. Oz. 60c.

TITHONIA (a)

Mexican Sunflower or Flower of the Incas. This flower has captivated all gardeners since its introduction from Mexico, especially so in Texas where it fares so beautifully. The vigorous growth and prolific blossom habit make it something truly special for the fall garden. Loves full sun and does wonderfully in poorest soil. Plant early in the spring for 'til frost blooming.

See inside front cover for illustrations and description.

1/8 oz. \$1.00

VERBENAS (a)

Lavish ground cover of brilliant carpet of color can be yours by planting Verbenas. Plant in full sun, in any soil but an application of Vigoro, the Complete Plant Food and copious water will make Verbenas unexcelled for long blooming period, hardiness in summer and just general all around usefulness. The flowers are borne in large trusses from midsummer until late fall.

HYBRID GRANDIFLORA. 8 inches tall. The most perfect class with very large flowers and dwarf spreading habit. Available from us in fresh stock from the following strains:

SPECTRUM RED. FLORADALE BEAUTY (shades of Salmon Pink). **ROYAL BLUE.**

MIXED 1/2 oz. \$1.50. **SINGLE COLOR** 1/4 oz. \$1.25.

VINCAS (a)

Periwinkles. Free-flowering bedding plants of bushy growth with dark green glossy foliage and large single round flowers. Insects will not harm them. They are perfectly hardy in the face of hot weather. Plant in full sun in the early spring and thin seedlings to 1 foot apart. Grow to a height of 2 feet.

LARGE FLOWERING MIXTURE. Complete and exciting mixture of only the leading varieties. 1/2 oz. \$1.10. Also single colors in **ROSE** and **WHITE**. 1/2 oz. \$1.50.

SWEET WILLIAM (a)

Dianthus. Prized for its showy clusters of blooms in varied, lovely colors. Old fashioned garden favorites with large showy flower-heads composed of numerous good-sized individual blooms. Plant in full sun but will also do well in slightly shaded places. Likes any kind of soil but will do better in a soil to which has been added a bit of Vigoro, the Complete Plant Food.

DOUBLE MIXED. The plants are of robust bushy habit, producing numerous stems surmounted by immense umbrells of full double flowers many over one inch in diameter. The colors are extremely varied. Oz. \$1.50.

WALL FLOWER (a)

Blooming early in the spring, these hardy annuals are more than welcome with their large spikes of lovely, fragrant flowers. Make nice cut flowers Effective garden subjects 1 1/2 to 2 feet tall.

EARLY FORCING SINGLE. Cheiranthus kewensis. Oz. \$1.00.



if you have never planted Verbenas we urge you to try them this season because if it's color you want—lots of it — Verbenas will surely give it to you!

**BLOOM
PROFUSELY
FOR A LONG
SEASON**

Sweet Peas!

No garden should be without a gorgeous display of these perennially popular flowers. Grow beautifully against fences, on trellises and in garden backgrounds which need solid masses of color. If you have not sown Sweet Peas in recent years we urge you to try them again! There is no other flower which can compare to it for daintiness and fragrance and its cheerful surrender to cut flower arrangements.

But Do Prepare the Soil Deeply!

The roots need a cool area during hot weather.
And do inoculate the seed with Nitragin.
It's good insurance against rot and disease!

SWEET PEAS (a)

There are no flowers quite so dainty or so fragrant for arrangements which are produced over so long a period. They are not difficult to grow. Prepare the soil deeply so that the roots may find a cool area during hot weather. Dig a trench two feet deep, 18 inches wide in open sunny location. Mix topsoil well with peat moss in the trench, fertilizing well with bone meal (2 lbs. to 10 feet). Plant seed 3 inches deep and from 4 to 6 inches apart. Thin crowded seedlings to 6 inches apart. Sweet Peas can be planted out of doors from September to early Spring in San Antonio and vicinity. Cover seedlings, however, with the advent of a severe freeze. Try not to use same location for Sweet Peas two seasons in a row.

CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEAS. The newest strain on the market today which has been bred for resistance to hot weather. When other sweet peas are shrinking from the summer sun, losing size, color and vigor, the Cuthbertsons bloom blithely along. The plants produce an abundance of bloom earlier than the Spencers. Definitely an intermediate season type. Flowers plainer than Spencer. We have this select strain in the following colors:

CAROL—Pink; COLINE—Scarlet; DANNY—Navy Blue; EVELYN—Salmon Cream; FRANK G.—Lavender; JANET—White; LIZA—Maroon; TOMMY—Blue; MARION—Cream; LOIS—Clear Rose Pink; MIXED COLORS a gay mixture of the above colors and many more. MIXED, oz. 35c. SINGLE COLORS, oz. 45c.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCERS. These magnificent Sweet Peas are ideal for February and March plantings. They are quick growers, starting to flower at an early stage, and will furnish an abundance of softly dazzling blooms before the arrival of extremely hot weather. MIXED COLORS ONLY in a selection which includes such exciting shades as Geranium Pink, Boy Blue, Majestic Rose, Amethyst, Soft Salmon, Cerise, and other colors too numerous to mention.

Mixed, oz. 35c

LATE FLOWERING or SUMMER FLOWERING SPENCERS. Hardy growers with vigorous, branching vines. The large blossoms have attractive widespread wings and are beautifully waved. MIXED COLORS ONLY. Our selection contains only the newest, most vigorous growing kinds.

Mixed, oz. 35c



15c WORTH OF
INSURANCE
AGAINST
LOSING
YOUR
SWEET
PEA SEED.
INNOCULATE



YOUR SWEET PEAS BEFORE YOU PLANT.

A WORD ABOUT ALKALINE SOILS . . .

If you live in San Antonio and vicinity the chances are that your garden is set smack-dab over caliche (limestone) deposits of varying concentrations. Trees and shrubs take on a yellowed, sickish look and plants bleach and stunt when the soil is too alkaline. Since most garden plants do best in a soil which is neutralized and contains neither too much lime nor too much acid there are two things you can do to remedy this situation.

One, dig in a sensible amount of soil sulphur when digging the garden bed or, two, apply Staffel's Copperas (Iron Sulphate) in the amounts prescribed on the bag. Both are neutralizing elements but require varying periods of time in which to perform their work. Sulphur acts slowly, requiring weeks before it will show evidence of any neutralizing action while Copperas almost instantly turns alkalinity into a neutral element. Sulphur, on the other hand, stays with the soil longer.

SOIL SULPHUR—Lb. 10c,
5 lbs. 30c, 25 lbs. \$1.00.

COPPERAS—Lb. 10c,
5 lbs. 35c, 11 lbs. 70c, 50 lbs. \$3.50.

(Prices quoted not postpaid.)

If Your Roses and Shrubs are Ailing . . .

Roses and ornamental shrubbery are commonly attacked by various plant diseases and insect pests. Black Spot, blight and mildew on roses is the most common complaint. STAFFEL'S Special ROSE DUST (with the built-in dust gun) is the perfect and most satisfying answer to the problem of plant disease. Handy and economical (75c for a 12-oz. container) it will control plant diseases quicker than it takes to say Ferric Dimethyldithiocarbonate which is the chemical element it contains chiefly responsible for its effectiveness.

Azaleas and Camellias are another source of worry here in Texas. Mostly they haven't been planted correctly. The plants should be set up as deep as the original soil level. $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of Swift's SPECIAL AZALEA and CAMELLIA MIXTURE to every foot of plant height at time of planting will set the soil in tune. Let the hole be plenty big. Line it with wet peat moss and set your plant in it carefully. A two-inch mulch of peat moss over the soil is dandy. Maintain acidity by feeding it Swift's SPECIAL AZALEA and CAMELLIA MIXTURE every three months. 5 lbs 55c, 25 lbs. \$1.80, 100 lbs. \$5.50. (Prices quoted not postpaid.)

WEEDS HOW TO CONTROL THEM IN LAWN, FARM & FIELD



Poison Ivy



Jimson Weed



Cockle Burr



Dandelion

We have worked hand-in-hand with modern chemical research for years to bring you the latest . . . and best . . . weed killers on the market today. It is no longer necessary to spend painful hours of back-twisting labor pulling out and digging obnoxious weeds. The use of our highly selective weed killers have taken the drudgery out of lawn weed killing and the killing of weeds in vacant lots, fields and other areas suitable for profitable planting.

Staffel's Improved Lawn Weed Killer

A combination of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T which will give you absolute control over all broadleaved weeds in lawn or terrace without in the least harming the grass. May be sprayed on entire lawn or spot-sprayed directly on affected areas. Nothing better . . . and the price is right, too. 8 oz. 90c, Pint \$1.35, Qt. \$2.50, Gal. \$6.50.

Staffel's "40" Weed Killer

One of the most effective Amine salt weed killers. A liquid formulation, it mixes readily with water to make a mixture hard to beat for economy and effectiveness for certain weed control problems. Leaves no sediment or residue, no matter what the nature of your water, to clog spray nozzles and equipment. Designed for either high or low volume applications.

8 oz. \$1.25. Pt. \$1.65. Qt. \$2.50 Gal. \$6.05

Staffel's "32" Brush Killer

A brand new, truly powerful chemical formulation containing low volatility esters. Controls woody and herbaceous plants growing in pastures, farm yards and range land. Telephone and railroad companies use it extensively to clear right-of-ways, highways and railroads, power, telephone and pipe lines. Combines 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T to make a two-fisted weed killer.

8 oz. \$1.25. Pts. \$2.25. Qt. \$3.50. Gal. \$8.75

Staffel's 2,4,5-T

Gaining popularity daily, this weed killer is specifically designed for the control of certain plants which are resistant to 2,4-D. Its similarity to 2,4-D lies in that it too, is translocated throughout the plant, resulting in a complete kill. Contains low volatility esters of 2,4,5, Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid. This chemical agent can truly be depended on for complete weed control as indicated.

8 oz. \$1.35. Qts. \$4.50. Gal. \$15.50

Staffel's 90% Sodium TCA

Wonderful for established alfalfa, sugar beets, red beets and grass control. Used extensively for clearing prickly pear cactus from Texas pastures and ranges. May be combined with other weed killers into a one-shot spray to control both weeds and grass.

5 lbs. \$3.25

Special prices quoted on large quantities

Staffel's Sodium Chlorate

Used almost exclusively for the control and destruction of Johnson grass. A white Crystal, 99.8% pure. Dissolves readily in water. One pound to one gallon of water, and a hand sprayer, easily takes care of small grass-killing jobs.

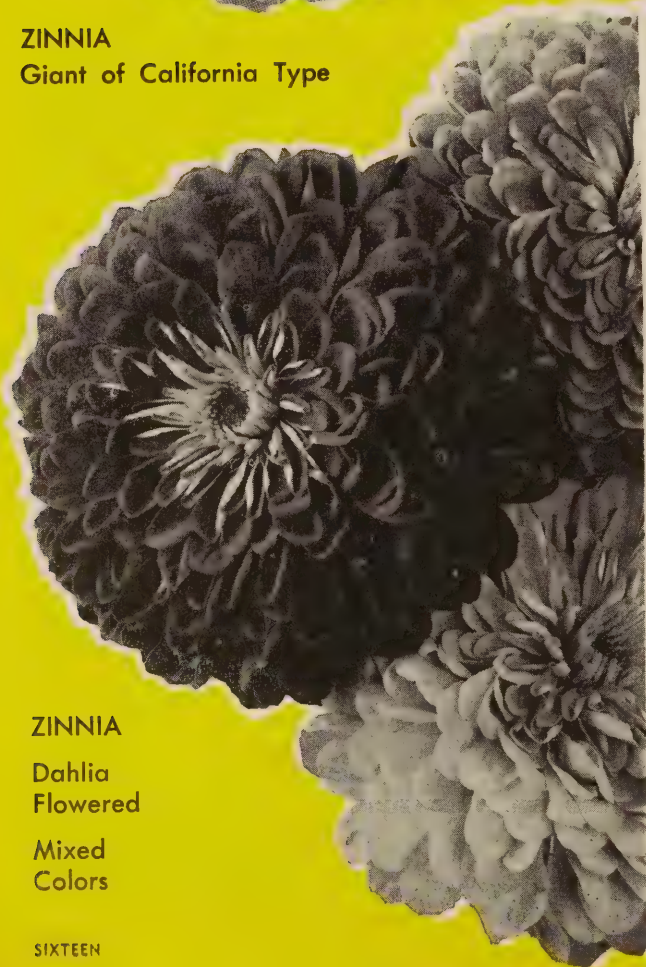
Lb. 50c. 5 lbs. \$1.75. 10 lbs. \$3.00

ZINNIAS ARE OUR SPECIALTY!

WE BRING YOU THE FINEST . . . THE ABSOLUTELY VERY BEST . . . IN ZINNIA VARIETIES FROM THE MOST FAMOUS GROWERS IN THE WORLD. YOU BUY SEED FROM THE TOP HARVESTS . . . THE VERY LATEST HARVESTS . . . WHEN YOU BUY YOUR ZINNIA SEED FROM STAFFEL'S. OUR HYBRID VARIETIES ARE OR HAVE BEEN OUTSTANDING SELECTIONS IN PAST AND PRESENT IMPORTANT FIELD TRIALS. EVERY SEED IS FRESH AND AT THE PEAK OF ITS GERMINATING VIGOR.



ZINNIA
Giant of California Type



ZINNIA
Dahlia
Flowered
Mixed
Colors

ZINNIAS (a)

There are no flowers, to our knowledge, which are more adaptable than Zinnias. Easily grown from seed sown outdoors they bloom readily and with gay abandon from early summer until a truly hard frost puts them away for the season. Probably no other flower has such an assortment of color ranges, sizes and types. No other flower, either, can rival it for brilliant show. Sow the seed immediately after danger from frost has passed and always in full sun, if possible, altho they will sometimes do well in semi-shaded positions. Almost any kind of soil will do but really well-worked soil, previously fed a modest amount of Vigoro, the complete plant food, will turn out zinnias of amazing proportions and dazzling color. Thin seedlings 10-12 inches apart. Feed Vigoro again (one tablespoonful to each plant) when 12 inches high. Work fertilizer in carefully and follow with liberal watering. Mildew attacks zinnias, especially in the fall, when days are warm and nights are cool. This may be somewhat controlled by watering from below in early or middle part of the day. Dust affected plants with Staffel's Copper Rose Dust or Sulphur.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Flowers are large and smooth, well formed, with a smooth-topped, graceful appearance which sets off their vivid coloring. Petals lie flat upon each other. Outstanding garden subjects. Height 2 to 3 feet. Available in the following colors:

DAFFODIL—Bright yellow; ENCHANTRESS—Light rose, deep rose; MISS WILMOTT—Medium soft pink; LAVENDER QUEEN—lavender; ORANGE QUEEN—Bright orange scarlet; SCARLET QUEEN—deep glowing scarlet; VIOLET QUEEN—deep purple; PURITY—white. SINGLE COLORS, oz. \$1.00. MIXED COLORS—all colors from select strains. Oz. 75c.

DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED. Plants medium height, 2½ to 3 feet tall bearing huge frilly flowers on strong stems. Flowers resemble show-type Dahlia. We offer you select seed of most popular colors:

YELLOW. CRIMSON. ROSY LAVENDER. LIGHT ROSE. LIGHT ORANGE. ORANGE AND GOLD. WHITE. PURPLE. SINGLE COLORS, oz. \$1.00. MIXED COLORS—Exciting mixture of all above colors and others. Oz. 75c.

DOUBLE LILLIPUT (Pompom or Baby Zinnias). These are among the most popular for cut flower use. Flowers are small, compact and cylindrical, on strong stemmed plants growing to 1½ to 2 feet tall.

CANARY GEM. CRIMSON GEM. GOLDEN GEM. LILAC GEM. SALMON GEM. WHITE GEM. ROSE BUD. SINGLE COLORS, Oz. \$1.00. MIXED COLORS, 75c.

FANTASY MIXED. Height: 2 feet. Very showy. Flowers informal in appearance, shaggy petals massed to make a rounded, double flower. Oz. \$1.50.

CROWN O' GOLD PASTEL TINTS. Large, well-formed flowers in rich pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Flower type intermediate between Dahlia flowered and California Giant. Oz. \$1.50.

CUPID MIXED. Dwarf, compact little plants bearing quantities of button flowers smaller than Lilliput type. For edging and pots. Oz. \$1.50.

SCABIOSA FLOWERED. Plants 2½ to 3 feet tall, bearing numerous medium sized flowers, resembling Annual Scabiosa or Harmony Marigold. Oz. \$2.50.

HAAGEANA MIXED. An intermediate type better known as Mexican Zinnias or Zinniattes. Small, double flowers are variegated in a wide range of color combinations. Nice for old fashioned gardens and miniature bouquets. Oz. \$2.25.

PERENNIALS ARE IMPORTANT . . .

These are an indispensable part of every garden. They are a source of background in color and size and provide an abundance of cut flowers. The long-time standard favorites are Iris, Delphiniums, Phlox, Chrysanthemums and a few others, together with the newer plants made available by the hybridizers . . . such as the day lily that blooms over a five-month period. These and other perennials give us material for use in ever-blooming borders, and backgrounds which have no end to variety.

Many perennials can be propagated from seeds. Just follow these simple steps:

1. Prepare a fine seedbed in a cold frame or in the garden. Thoroughly mix into the soil enough humus material and sand to make a friable soil and mix one tablespoonful of Vigoro to each square foot.
2. Sow seed of most perennials in February or March. Cover three times the seed diameter with soil sifted over them. Tamp the soil firmly with a flat board after sowing.
3. Cover bed with burlap or cheesecloth and water often, sprinkling through cover. When seedling

plants appear above ground, raise cover to about 1 foot high.

4. When seedlings are about 6 weeks old, remove shade cover and scratch Vigoro into the soil between rows at the rate of 1 tablespoonful per 3 feet of row, using $\frac{1}{2}$ on either side of the row.
5. Transplant into permanent position or put into another bed for further development. In some cases seeds of perennials may be sown in the fall. This usually requires an additional season for blooming.

2½ to 3 inches



FANTASY

1½ to 2 inches



LILLIPUT

¾ to 1½ inches



CUPID

PEAT MOSS

What it is and how to use it for gardening.

Peat Moss is nature's very own soil conditioner. It aerates the soil, making it light and friable. It adds weed-free organic vegetable matter to tight, poor soils, making it spongy . . . moisture-retaining. Acting as a reservoir for plant food, it releases nutrients to plant roots as needed. Gives substance to light soils and prevents surface crusting. Encourages root growth and makes stout and sturdy plants. Bale \$4.65, 6½ lbs. 50c, 3 lbs. 25c. Not post-paid.

FLOWERS AND BULBS	Top six inches of soil with 3 inches of Peat Moss and dig in well, adding 5 lbs. of Vigoro per bale.
VEGETABLES	Spade a 2-inch layer of moist Peat Moss into top 6 inches of soil. Add 10 lbs. of agricultural lime per 100 square feet except for root crops such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc.
ROSES, TREES AND EVERGREENS	Dig as large a hole as you care too . . . but make it generous. This is especially true of azaleas, gardenias, and camellias which really need a large hole. Mix 1/3 moist Peat Moss with 2/3 soil by bulk, for fillback and settle soil in filled hoel by soaking. A 2 inch mulch of Peat Moss offers double benefit.
LAWNS (New)	Mix 1 to 3 inches of Peat Moss into top 6 inches of soil. Rake in the prescribed amount of Vigoro, sow grass seed and water.
LAWNS (Established)	Topdress with 1/4 inch peat moss and rake it in well with back side of hoe. To renovate poor spots, work 1/2 inch peat moss into soil, add fertilizer, reseed, and water well.
HOUSE PLANTS BULBS (Potted)	Mix 1/3 peat moss to 2/3 good loam. A level teaspoonful of Vigoro helps if yellowing of leaves develops. Fill container with peat moss and keep moist. For tulips, use 1/3 peat moss, 1/3 loam and 1/3 sharp sand.

SUMMER MULCH—Cover soil after cultivating, when plants are growing well with 1 to 4 inches of moist peat moss. Keeps down weeds, makes further cultivation unnecessary and keeps soil moist and cool.

WINTER MULCH—Apply about 2 inches of peat moss around all plants and hill up about 10 to 12 inches around base of roses and shrubs. Apply moist to prevent blowing. A splendid insulating material which prevents root injury by soil heaving (alternate thawing and freezing).

HERE'S THE PLANT FOOD FOR GRASS!

It's used by more home gardeners and professional gardeners than any other plant food . . . it's Vigoro Complete Plant Food.

Vigoro* helps grass develop deep growing roots and fine, thick top growth that stands up well! Vigoro supplies all of the vital nourishment growing plants must get from the soil for the best growth and development.

FOR FLOWERS, SHRUBS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES, TOO!

Everything you grow needs balanced and complete nourishment to grow best. Be sure your lawn and gardens have a complete diet . . . feed them Vigoro.

Made by SWIFT & COMPANY

**Vigoro is Swift's trademark for complete plant food.*



100 lbs.	\$4.55
50 lbs.	2.80
25 lbs.	1.70
10 lbs.	.95
5 lbs.	.53
1 lb.	.15

INCLUDE VIGORO IN YOUR SEED ORDER!

END-O-PEST

3-WAY DUST

Controls chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus diseases with one easy to use product.

12 oz. 85c—Refill 65c

END-O-PEST

ARC

Science now makes it unnecessary to suffer discomfort of ants, roaches and chiggers. Just spray with new End-o-Pest ARC.

6 oz. 98c—Pt. \$1.95

END-O-WEED

LAWN WEED KILLER

Spray weeds away the easy way. Kills over 100 different weeds, roots and all.

½ Pt. 98c—Qt. \$2.69

END-O-WEED

CRAB GRASS KILLER

The safe sure way to rid your lawn of Crab Grass. Just mix with water and spray.

7 oz. 98c—22 oz. \$2.59

Above prices not postpaid

IF YOU PLANT BY THE MOON . .

Many folks believe that planting by the moon is the best plan to follow. This time-honored custom has brought them good luck at all times. Here, briefly, is all the information necessary for practical guidance in Moon Planting. As seedsmen, of course, we cannot vouch for the effectiveness of this method, but we are glad to provide this up-to-date chart for those who want it.

All edible things that produce their yield above the ground such as peas, beans, tomatoes, etc., should be planted during the increase while the moon is in a fruitful sign such as Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces. Do not plant on the day moon changes quarters.



Best planting dates for those things that grow and mature above ground are:

January	—1 2 21 28 29
February	—2 4 6 7 11 12
March	—4 5 6 9 10 27 28
April	—1 6 7 11 12 25 28 29
May	—3 4 8 25 26 27 31
June	—1 4 5 23 27 28
July	—2 3 6 24 25 31
August	—2 3 6 7 25 26 29 31
September	—4 7 8 21 22 27
October	—1 4 5 9 23 24 27 28
November	—2 5 6 19 20 24 28 29
December	—2 3 4 7 8 25 26 31



Best planting dates for those things that grow and mature under ground are:

January	—15 16 21 24 25
February	—16 17 20 21 24
March	—14 15 19 20 23 24
April	—14 15 19 20 23 24
May	—12 13 16 17 21 22
June	—9 12 13 17 18
July	—10 11 15 19 20
August	—10 11 15 16 17 21 22
September	—11 12 13 16 17 18
October	—14 15 19 20
November	—5 6 10 11 12 15 16
December	—12 13 14 18 19 21 22



Best planting dates for flowers in 1953:

January	—1 2 10 11 17 18 19 28 29
February	—1 6 7 8 16 17 24
March	—4 5 6 14 15 23 24
April	—1 11 12 19 20 28 29
May	—6 7 8 17 25 26 27
June	—2 3 4 5 12 13 14 23 29
July	—1 2 3 10 11 19 20 26 27
August	—6 7 15 16 17 19 20 27 28
September	—4 11 12 13 20 21 22 23
October	—1 9 16 17 19 20 27 28
November	—5 6 13 14 15 24 25
December	—2 3 10 11 13 14 22 31

3

LAWN GRASSES WHICH CAN'T GO WRONG IN TEXAS . . .

COMMON RYE GRASS

This grass is an annual. Its germination period is from 7 to 14 days and is rapid-growing, making a beautiful, compact lawn in just a few weeks. Rye grass is short-lived, however, doing well only in the winter and early spring and rapidly disappearing with the advent of warm weather. The leaves are coarse-textured and of a nice color. It succeeds in most soils but prefers medium to high fertility, a lot of moisture, and mild winters. The perfect cover crop to use with Carpet Grass for fall planting. In Texas it is seeded in the fall for green winter lawns then raked out in the spring. 5 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.

30c lb. Postpaid

HULLED BERMUDA

This is a perennial grass, pre-hulled for quicker germination. It is long-lived and has a spreading habit of growth and propagates by runners, underground rootstocks, and seed. Runners grow from 2 to 5 or more inches in length. The leaves are short, flat and bluish-green in color. Widely used in Texas because of its ability to resist drought and hot sun. Grows in any soil which is fertile and not too wet. Thrives best in hot weather and will not usually survive heavy freezes. Turns brown in Fall and is dormant during the winter.

3 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.

\$1.25 lb. Postpaid

CARPET GRASS

A perennial. Not to be confused with St. Augustine grass which does not grow from seed. St. Augustine grass produces stolons and is established almost entirely by planting rooted runners. Carpet grass can be easily started from seed and is especially adaptable for sandy and sandy loam soils, where the moisture is near the surface most of the year. It requires lots of water in San Antonio and surrounding areas. Used almost exclusively in this area for lawns because it is easy to establish and easy to maintain. Please bear in mind that Carpet grass does not germinate as readily as do Rye or Bermuda. It takes anywhere from sixty to ninety days for Carpet grass to actually immerse from seed and it must be kept moist during all that time. But once it gets started! It's just hard to beat. 3 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.

\$1.50 lb. Postpaid

YOUR GREEN LAWN

CAN BE THE PERFECT SETTING
FOR A LOVELY GARDEN



A good green lawn is the starting point for any successful home garden. New lawns can be made in the spring and in the fall but generally speaking, the Spring of the year seems to be the most widely accepted time in this area. But regardless of when you begin your lawn there are certain steps that must be followed if you want to have a really successful lawn with a deep root system and thick, healthy top growth.

If You Are Making A New Lawn

1 Spade Deeply.

Soils should be spaded to a depth of at least 6 inches. Drive the spade straight down with your foot and break each spadeful of earth as it is turned over. Don't spade when the ground is too wet. Soil is just right when you can crumble each spadeful with a slap of the spade.

2 Pulverize Soil Thoroughly.

If necessary work in humus material (Peat Moss is the best, we believe) or sand to condition the soil. Usually a steel tooth rake will break up the soil lumps and give you a fine, lump-free seed-bed.

3 Put on 3 Pounds of Vigoro

for each 100 square feet of area and work it into top inch or two of seed bed. This assures an ample supply of all the elements grass must get from the soil. Be sure and apply Vigoro evenly.

4 Seed with good Grass Seed.

This is important. Buy your seed from a dependable source. Carefully cleaned seed, low in weed content and high in germination cannot be sold cheaply. Expect to pay a fair price for good seed. Look at "bargain" seeds with distrust. Sow at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. per 1,000 square feet of area if it is either carpet or rye grass and 2 to 3 lbs. per 1000 square feet if it's hulled Bermuda. Mix Bermuda seed with fine sand for better distribution. If sowing by hand, sow half lengthwise and half crosswise. Rake the seed lightly into the soil.

5 Roll the Lawn.

Do this if it is possible. Rolling insures perfect contact between seed and soil. A tamper or wide board can be used on small areas when roller is not available. This step is essential and should not be omitted.

If You Already Have A Good Lawn

Established lawns need regular care if they are to remain beautifully green and lush. This care includes such things as plant feeding, reseeding, and proper mowing and watering.

When feeding lawns in the spring, apply 3 pounds of Vigoro per 100 square feet of area . . . when the grass is dry. Knock the plant food off the blades by ruffling the grass with the back of a rake and then soak thoroughly. When revitalizing lawns in fall, first spray the entire lawn area with selective lawn weed control. Swift's End-o-Weed (contains 2,4-D) will do an effective job along these lines. When weeds begin to die, apply 3 pounds of Vigoro per 100 square feet and soak the lawn thoroughly. A day or two later go over the lawn, loosening thin areas with a rake. Reseed these areas and roll or tamp them to make certain seed is in firm contact with the soil.

In reseeding lawns, use about 3 pounds of good grass seed per 1,000 square feet of area. For example, do not try to plant Bermuda in dense shade because it simply will not thrive well in cool shady seclusion.

Lawns should be watered thoroughly or rather, we should say, lawns should be SOAKED thoroughly to a depth of 4 to 5 inches. Avoid sprinkling. Sprinkling encourages a shallow root development and such turf is easily killed. Be sensible about mowing. Do not set the blades of your mower so that they cut almost down to the soil level. A top dressing of good soil (this is especially true of carpet grass) raked over the lawn to a depth of ¼ of an inch will do wonders for established lawns. A fine, sandy loam is ideal and may be augmented with compost, peat moss or fine grass cuttings.

BULBS THAT SING A SONG OF SPRING!

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR DAHLIAS

Carefully staked (stake at time of planting), fed, watered and budded with extreme care, dahlias will produce flowers of overwhelming size and perfection. Plant tubers in fertile, well-drained soil and in a sunny place. Loosen heavy clay and tight soils with sand and peat moss. Plant when danger of frost is past and not closer than 36 inches. Planting hole should be at least 18 inches deep. Mix soil with peat moss and replace to bring depth level to about 8 inches for setting the tuber. Place tuber firmly in soil with the "eye" upward. Place 6 foot stake to the side of tuber before covering.

GROWING CARE: Pinch off top of plant after it has developed several sets of leaves. This will make a strong, bushy plant. Feed one tablespoonful of Vigoro when plant is about 12 inches high. Tie plant loosely to stake as it grows. Cultivate frequently and regularly.

DISBUDDING: Buds form in clusters of three. As soon as they can be seen, pinch off the two side buds, leaving the center bud. Only one terminal bud should be left on each branch if large perfect flowers with stems are desired.

INSECT PESTS: Dahlias are sometimes attacked by common stalk or stem borers—grayish-brown, white striped larvae which cause wilting and sometimes the death of plants. Their presence can often be detected by finding a small hole and exudations of sawdust near the base of the stem. Carefully slit stem lengthwise with a sharp knife and probe opening with a flexible wire to kill borer. A minute injection of carbon bisulphite or nicotine sulphate paste will also do the job. Proper garden sanitation will largely do away with this menace to your dahlias.



GLOXINIAS

One of the loveliest of home pot plants. The gorgeous blooms are 4 inches across and more—with an infinite variety of shading and coloring. Our CHOICE MIXED COLOR SELECTION contains the most thrilling of all Gloxinia colors. A single bulb planted in one 6-inch pot will give you a display you will never forget. Start indoors in shallow flats or pots in soil composed of equal parts of finely sifted peat moss, sand and light, loamy soil. Shade the plants from direct sunlight and take care not to wet the leaves when watering. After plant has flowered and the leaves have matured, withhold water in order that the tubers may ripen. When mature they are stored in sand for the winter in a temperature of 45° F. Your porch or your shaded window box is an ideal place to display these gorgeous blooms. Truly an adventure in gardening!

TOP SIZE—35c EACH

FANCY-LEAFED CALADIUMS THE IDEAL PLANT FOR SHADY SPOTS!

CARE AND CULTURE—Caladiums will give you a continuous foliage display from late spring to frost which no other leaf plant can equal. Easy to grow, they thrive in partial, almost full shade. Plant in loose, loamy soil well mixed with peat moss. Dig them up in the fall before freezing weather and store them in a cool, dry place in sawdust, sand, or other suitable material. Or you can pot them for winter bloom indoors.

CANDIDUM—Fine Easter variety and very popular. Leaf snow-white with green veins and network; narrow green border. Ours is the true Candidum.

HORTULANIA—Leaf shining crimson with bluish tints. The best red caladium of them all.

ITACAPUS—Entire leaf dark red of a rust shade; narrow border with red dotting. One of the most beautiful caladiums in existence.

LORD DERBY—Transparent rose with dark green ribs and narrow green edge. Very popular.

MRS. F. SANDERS—Roundish, dark green leaf heavily blotched transparent deep rose.

MRS. W. B. HALDERMAN—Medium leaf of bright pink with narrow green edge. Very fine variety.

40c EACH—3 FOR \$1.10

GLADIOLUS

LEEUWENHORST

Giant size blooms of bright rose color. Very strong grower. If you haven't grown this one you certainly owe it to your garden to try it this year.

ELIZABETH the QUEEN

Blooms in 90 days. Huge wide open flowers of lovely lavender. Ruffled. Vigorous grower. Dandy exhibition variety. Plant it next to yellow for spectacular show!

PURPLE SUPREME

Rich royal purple. A pure color. Ruffled. Blooms in 85 days. Use for show or commercial purposes. Opens 8 to 9 very large florets on a sturdy tall spike. Heavy propagator.

MARGARET BEATON

Large white blooms with brilliant scarlet blotch in throat. Plain petaled. Blooms in 80 days. Consistent show winner.

SPOTLIGHT

Large deep golden yellow with flame red in throat. One of the best yellows. Plain petaled. 80 days. Large size florets and a fine

keeper when cut. Lovely. You should plant this one!

ALGONQUIN

Brilliant glowing scarlet with ruffled blooms. Everybody's favorite! Blooms in 85 days. Ruffled. Wonderful commercial variety. 8 wide open blooms on a sturdy straight stalk. Good!

PICARDY

Apricot or shrimp pink. One of the oldest and most popular varieties. No commercial grower is ever without it and all home gardeners depend on it yearly for lovely show. Plain petaled. Blooms in 90 days.

GEN. EISENHOWER

A ruffled honey which blooms in 85 days. A real giant among glads. Deep bright hydrangea pink on straight, upright stalk. Perfect form. 8 to 10 florets. You'll really enjoy this one!

ETHEL CAVE COLE

Large exhibition pink. Plain petaled. Blooms in 89 days. As many as 10 to 12 florets on one spike. Stands up well. Ideal commercial variety.

Our gladioli offer a wide range of colors and a long period of bloom if planted at intervals. Their comparative ease of culture makes them a welcome and thrilling addition to any garden. They'll grow well in almost any soil but prefer a sandy loam. Heavy soils should be broken up and conditioned with Peat Moss. Spade the gladiolus bed at least 12 inches deep prior to planting corms, thereby making it easier for the fast growing roots to spread out. Plant in a location fully exposed to the sun. Two or three rows can be spaced 5 to 6 inches apart but additional rows should be some 2 or 3 feet away. Place corms 3 inches deep in a trench row and about the same distance apart.

GROWING CARE:

Cultivate frequently and carefully. This will conserve moisture and keep the soil in good condition. Thorough watering, not merely sprinkling, is best during hot weather. Support stems with stakes if necessary. Feed glads just before blooming. 1 lb. of Vigoro per 25 foot of row will work wonders. For cut flowers, cut spikes with a long, slanting cut as buds start to open. Use a sharp knife rather than shears. Put spikes in cold water immediately after cutting.

ABBU HASSAN

Plain petaled. Blooms in 80 days. Comes from Holland to please you. Color a very rich deep violet blue. The very finest, in fact, of the dark blues.

STANDARD MIXED

A little from most of the above named varieties in the standard colors. Full of surprises! You won't go wrong on these.

ORDER BY MAIL!

STRAIGHT COLORS

\$1.00 DOZEN

PLEASE NOTE: We Guarantee our Glads to be the Best Quality obtainable anywhere at any price.

BEGONIAS

Our TUBEROUS ROOTED DOUBLE CAMELLIA FLOWERED MIXED selection contains colors really out of this world! Widely used for pot plants for winter bloom indoors. Planted outside, they'll provide a continuous supply of flowers from early summer until frost. Ours are choice selected bulbs, imported from Belgium. For best results, start tubers into growth indoors. Spread them out in a warm spot—65 degrees and up, in an open tray and sprinkle lightly each day until each shows a sign of pink nose. Once growth starts, plant tubers at once in flats or separate pots fixed with a mixture of sand and peat moss. Cover pink nose about 1/2 inch. Put in warm, light place and keep uniformly moist. Top Size. Price 35c ea.

TRANSPLANTING:

Work a handful of cottonseed meal into spot where plant is to grow. Remove from flat or pot carefully. Soil should be light and porous.

RAINBOW MIXTURE

75c Dozen

50 FOR \$3.00



DAHLIAS

"THE MAN'S FLOWER"

CHEROKEE BRAVE—Giant deep red. Excellent stems support extra-large blooms of spectacular beauty. A strong grower. You'll love this one. 75c ea.

OAKLEIGH MONARCH—Giant bright cerise red. A vigorous grower. Plant in combination with white and yellow for accent. Blooms deep and double . . . and lots of them. 50c ea.

GLAMOUR—Jumbo purple with violet veins and lovely silver edge. A flower you'll be proud to show off! Petals large and silky, piled deep to make a lovely double. 1.00 ea.

HUNT'S VELVET WONDER—Giant Exhibition Purple. Profuse bloomer. Beautiful flower. Here's a deep, dark purple with mysterious undercast of blue-purple possible only in dahlia texture. Plant this one and you'll plant it always. 1.00 ea.

COMMANDO—Giant lavender. One of the sturdiest of growers. Lots of blooms on thick, sturdy stems. Pinched back, makes enormous blooms of unbelievable beauty. This'll make a dahlia lover out of anyone! 50c ea.

JERSEY BEAUTY—Everyone's favorite for years. Grows bigger, better and more profusely than any other. Medium size. Pure pink flowers on long stems. Long season bloomer. Easy grower. 50c ea.

MICHIGAN WHITE—Medium size fine pure white flowers on strong stems. Wonderful cut flower variety. 50c ea.

BUCKEYE KING—Large, clear golden yellow. A good-sized flower on a good-sized stem. Becoming increasingly popular. 50c ea.

KENTUCKY SPORTSMAN—Yellow center blending out into orange amber with white outside border. 75c ea.

ROSY DARLENE—Exciting shade of rosy pink which will definitely add accent to your flower garden. 50c ea.

FALL PLANTING BULBS WILL MAKE A RIOT OF COLOR IN YOUR SPRING GARDEN

NO BETTER BULBS ANYWHERE - - AT ANY PRICE

DAFFODILS

QUEEN OF THE BICOLORS—The perianth is pure white, broad and well overlapping; golden yellow trumpet, large flower. No doubt the earliest bicolor. 25c EACH.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS TEXAS—Very double—very large flower, yellow and orange-red, early forcer, good stem. An excellent variety for the south—medium early. Height 16". 25c EACH.

BEERSHEBA—Pure white, large white flowers with well overlapping petals—medium early. 30c EACH.

KING ALFRED—Our most popular seller. Giant, double and triple-nosed bulbs creating deep, golden yellow flowers on stiff, two-foot stems. Trumpet deeply frilled and recurved at the mouth. 20c EACH.

GOLDEN HARVEST—A giant among giants. Deep golden yellow trumpet; overlapping perianth of clear yellow. 20c EACH.

NARCISSUS



Paper Whites

One of the most popular for planting in water and pebbles indoors and of such sturdy and consistent blooming habits out in the garden that it has automatically become a "must plant" in gardens which to date have not enjoyed the loveliness of the waxen white clusters of delicate blooms with which this plant comes out in the Spring. Frequently have 30 and more blooms on the rich, decorative foliage growing from one single bulb!

15c EA.—2 FOR 25c

CROCUS



First out in the Spring! One of the earliest and loveliest. Plant in sunny, well-drained place in your garden. Excellent for borders. Our selection contains beautiful and varied shades. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep for best results.

60c Dozen

ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITH-
OUT NOTICE

TULIPS

HOW TO PLANT TULIPS AND HYACINTHS: Bulbs should be bought when they are first available (ours come in September and October) and subjected to a pre-cooling period in the refrigerator in a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees for a period of 4 to 8 weeks prior to planting. Do not plant in the open before December 1st. The size of the bulb has a definite bearing on the size of the flower that will be produced. With most varieties, bulbs measuring 1½ inches in diameter will make the best showing the first year. Prepare the soil thoroughly by spading it deeply and enriching it with bonemeal or Peat Moss fortified with Vigoro, the complete plant food. Do not use a location used for Tulips the year before. Tulips and hyacinths are really northern bulbs and lie dormant during extreme cold weather. This coldness is actually beneficial to the bulb and that's why we urge you to pre-cool them before planting. Bulbs which have not thus been pre-cooled and planted late will usually not produce the best results.



DARWIN TYPES

FARNCOMBE SANDERS—Bright shade of scarlet with clear white base. Ht. 28 inches.

WILLIAM COPELAND—Uniform lilac-rose. Ht. 24 inches.

ZOMESCHOON—Yellow-splashed red variety with open face.

PRIDE OF HAARLEM—Brilliant deep rose, shaded scarlet, with light blue base. Ht. 25 inches.

LOUIS XIV—Even tone of dark purple with broad margin of golden bronze. Green-black base starred yellow. Ht. 30 inches.

ZWANENBURG—Lovely, pure white. 28 inches.

YELLOW GIANT—Rich, deep golden yellow with fine, large, globular head. Long, strong, stem. 28 inches.

CITY OF HAARLEM—One of the finest brilliant red darwins. Intense dark scarlet with darker bloom. Ht. 27 inches.

TULIP NOIRE—Black! A fantastic color you have to see before you can really appreciate it! Ht. 26 inches.

ALL DARWIN TULIPS \$1.20 DOZEN

PARROT TYPE

FANTASY—Beautiful true pink with inside more intenseshade of warm pink. Petals are lacinated and outside is artistically marbled with apple-green. Ht. 27 inches.

THERESE—Brilliant scarlet with glittering scarlet interior of lighter shade. White center bordered blue. Ht. 29 inches.

ORANGE FAVORITE — Glistening deep orange, shaded rise, inside deep orange scarlet with yellow base. Sweet scented. Ht. 23 inches.

\$1.30 Dozen

HOW TO PLANT DAFFODILS AND NARCISSUS

The tender kinds with small clusters of flowers are easily grown in water and pebbles indoors. Narcissi are not desirable subjects for formal plantings; they show off to best advantage when they give the impression of not having been planned or planted. A slightly sheltered spot without too much sun is best. Soil should be dug deeply, enriched with Vigoro, and mulched with peat moss for best results. Place bulbs upright and cover with three or more inches of soil. Place them in spots where you desire them to appear in later seasons because they multiply rapidly.

JONQUILS

Includes all varieties of Narcissus Jonquilla parentage. Ideal for either display or cut flowers. Color rich and golden. Bloom early in spring. Plant 'most anywhere. The flowers are small, grow in sweetly-scented clusters.

10c each; \$1.00 Dozen



ANEMONES—ST. BRIGID

DUTCH IRIS

The plants grow good in almost any soil, but are most satisfactory and less susceptible to disease in soils of moderate fertility which is light and in a sunny location. Beautiful when combined with other plants but do not make spectacular show alone because the foliage is thin and scanty. Plant 5 inches deep. 60c doz.



RANUNCULUS, DOUBLE

RANUNCULUS

(TECOLOTE)

Finest florist variety. Plant in well-drained sunny location. Beautiful for forcing or for outdoor planting. Plant in early fall for early spring blooming but altho they are very hardy they must be protected from severe freezes. Plant bulbs (claws or tips down) 2 to 3 inches deep and 4 to 12 inches apart for close, compact growth or more for separate display. Love light, loamy soil well mixed with peat moss where drainage is good.

JUMBO SIZE BULBS, \$1.20 dozen.

NO. 1 SELECT BULBS, 75c dozen

ANEMONES

Hard to beat for sheer brilliance and variety of color. Bloom early in Spring along with the daffodils and tulips. Have the fresh delicacy of wild flowers. Can be grown to perfection here in South Texas. Like same conditions as Ranunculus. The St. Brigid type is double-flowered. Plant bulbs, ends down, 2½ inches in sunny location.

ST. BRIGID, 75c dozen.

FREEZIAS

You'll certainly want just loads of this delicately fragrant flower in your garden this coming spring! All the lovely colors. So easy to grow. Plant in the same soil with Ranunculus, if you like and they'll fill the soft summer evenings with a fragrance which will make warm breezes and a full moon really mean something! 50c dozen.

HYACINTHS

We select the finest grade Hyacinths every year for your planting pleasure. These bulbs are of maximum size and no finer can be obtained anywhere . . . at any price. Follow same rules for planting as for Tulips.

LA VICTOIRE—Red.

L'INNOCENCE—White.

GRAND MAITRE—Bright Blue.

PINK PEARL—Bright Rose Pink.

CITY OF HAARLEM—Yellow.

KING OF THE BLUES—Dark Blue.

20c each. \$1.80 Dozen

SNOW DROPS

Most beloved early flowering spring bulbs which require very little attention and can remain undisturbed for years. Like rather moist and cool soil and should be planted thickly for best effects.

75c Dozen

STAR OF BETHLEHEM

(ORNITHOGALUM)

We have the UMBELLATUM. Hardy dwarf species composed of numerous little white-star-shaped flowers on branching stems. Needs hardly any care at all. Height 4 inches. Plant about 4 inches deep. 10c Each—75c Dozen.



GRAPE HYACINTHS (Muscari)

Charming spring-flowering subjects. Grow under trees and shrubs but do well in full sun in the border or sunny spot in rock garden, without any special attention. Grow 6 to 8 inches high.

60c Dozen

AMARYLLIS—Giant Hybrids

Magnificent flowers, great expanded trumpets in rose, scarlet crimson, all one color, or more often with white star-throats or great splashing and barrings of white. Here is a spectacular bulb for pot culture. Easy to grow. Ideal for sunny windows. Most varieties 50c Each.

PLANT THESE LOVELY LILIES

CROFT EASTER LILIES

You've just got to place at least two or three around your garden if you want to just sit back and listen to the admiring comments of your neighbors and guests. Easy to grow. If you want something that's of the purest, ethereal white . . . and so lovely it looks like something in a dream . . . plant Easter Lilies either for your own pleasure or for Easter or Mother's Day gifts. 35c each.

AURATUM LILY

Lilium Auratum. We offer a superb strain of the Great Gold-banded Lily, selected from a strain found in the extreme north of Japan. High resistance to winter damage. 45c each.

CALLA LILIES

Wonderful as pot plants. Make a beautiful show outside for spring and summer blooms. The WHITE variety is a fragrant thing of purest waxy whiteness. We have both WHITE and YELLOW; this is a superb beauty with large flowers of glossy hue. White 40c. Yellow 50c.

DAY LILIES

HEMEROGALLIS. Winter-hardy. Easy to grow. Thrive in full sun but will tolerate lots of shade. Hybrid strains in nice range of colors. 35c each.

MADONNA LILY

CANDIDUM. The pure white Madonna Lily. Healthy, long lived bulbs make fantastically shaped blooms. Clearest white with golden anthers. Delightfully fragrant. 50c each.

TIGRINIUM LILY

The well-known Tiger Lily from the Orient. Large, scentless, nodding flowers. Peculiar and attractive pinkish orange color, heavily spotted with purplish black dots. Produces numerous black bulbils in the axils of the leaves. 50c each.

REGALE LILY

Do well in any section of Texas. Prolific bloomers, the flowers are beautiful and impressive. Plants improve from year to year. Bloom is white with canary-yellow throat, the reverse of flower often showing pink. 45c each.

RUBRUM LILY

Grand for garden decorations, cut flowers or pot culture. Our strain is free from diseases, uniform and vigorous. Planting in well-drained soil where it can receive light shade during the hottest part of the day is the main requirement. 50c each.

HOW TO PLANT LILIES

Plant in well-drained position where they will be shaded from the hot sun. Never mix manure in soil around lilies. Use peat moss, a dab of Vigoro, and bonemeal. When buds appear give the plant a top-dressing of good rich soil (enrich with Vigoro) on which they can feed freely. Spade over the ground thoroughly to a depth of 18 inches before planting lilies. Put some sand under and around the bulbs after covering, protect with 6 to 8 inches of leaves, peat moss or other litter.

DO'S and DON'TS OF GOOD GARDENING

DO:

Buy only good, fresh seed from recent harvests. If possible, buy it locally from a seed dealer who's reputation for fair-dealing and good seed has been built up through the years. Staffel's is such a dealer as well as Staffel's friendly, reliable dealers. We buy our seed from the best sources in the world and package it fresh daily for your immediate gardening pleasure.

Dig deep into your soil when making your garden bed, turning it over and mixing it well with Peat Moss. Only a light, friable soil will make good crops.

Fertilize. This is usually best before you plant. We will be happy to recommend the best fertilizer for your particular area and needs.

Plant tall-growing flowers to the back, middle-size flowers in the middle and low-growing flowers in front and you'll be able to enjoy all of them.

Study the rotation method of planting vegetables and you'll have fresh vegetables most of the year around.

Grade garden bed away from your building to take care of excess moisture run-off. Usually $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch drop to the foot is ample.

Mass your colors in clumps for maximum color contrast.

Keep mature height and breadth of trees and shrubs in mind when you plant them so they will not interfere with buildings and walks later.

Keep pets away from your flower beds. One mischievous or shade-seeking small dog can wreck them in a few days. Use STAFFEL'S DOG REPELLENT in your garden and around shrubs to keep dogs away from them.

Dig up certain bulbs such as ranunculus, dahlias, gladiolus, etc., for use again next season. Store them in a cool, dry place, packaged snugly with peat moss until ready for use.

DON'T:

DON'T Work your soil when it is too wet. If a handful molds into a tight mass when squeezed, it is too wet. If it is hard or to "powdery" it can't be molded in the hand, it is too dry. If it molds in the hand, yet crumbles easily with a tap, it's right for working. Investigate the possibilities of KRILIUM the special MERLOAM formulation for a soil conditioner. It turns problem soils into rich, usable soil and is ideal for planting boxes, house plants and bare spots in lawns.

Don't knock yourself out. If you push a pencil five days a week, don't try eight hours of spading on Saturday. An hour or two is enough at a time. Work yourself gradually into digging so you won't feel it so bad on Monday. We like for gardening to be fun. If you've got a large area to till, remember, this is the machine age. Gardening is more fun when machines do the work. Rotary tillage is ideal for small areas.

Don't buy seeds or bulbs from so-called seasonal "bargain sources." In some cases the seed won't germinate on account of old age or the bulbs are not blooming size. A 14-city study conducted by The National Better Business Bureau last year disclosed that of 100 Tulip bulbs advertised by a Michigan firm for \$1.69 not one of them bloomed. They were immature bublets. Tests were made of 1000 bublets and only 360 developed leaves. None of these bloomed either.

This does not imply, of course, that mail order houses or non-seedsmen are cull shippers and sellers. Fortunately, these "bargain" bulb and seed sellers are in the minority. Nevertheless, they exist and our advice to you is simply this: "Before you invest . . . investigate."

Don't let garden pests get a head start in your garden. Spray at the first sign of infestation, or, better still, use preventive measures. Periodic spraying with either STAFFEL'S SAFE-S-SPRAY or STAFFEL'S GARDEN DUST will do much toward keeping your garden free of obnoxious insects and diseases.

SHORT ON LISTING?

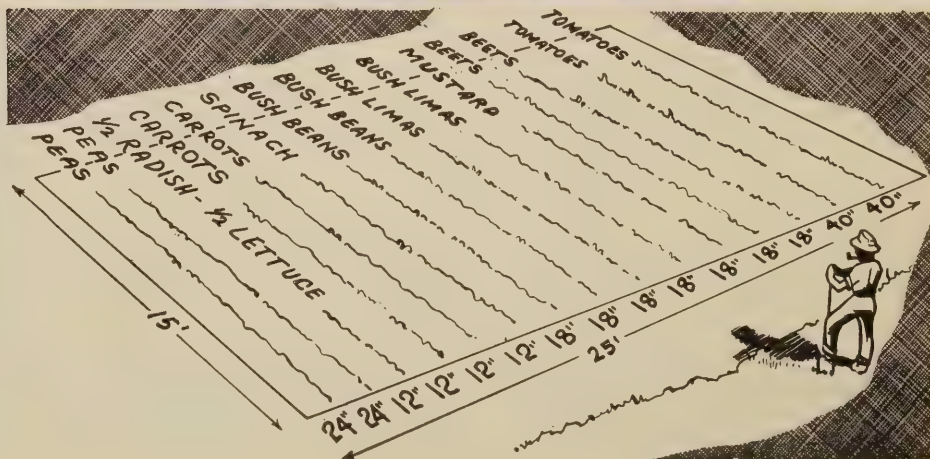


... PERHAPS. BUT WE'RE L-O-N-G ON ACCURACY

If our listing appears a little short by standards set by other large companies we should like to point out that our policy is to sell you ONLY varieties which have been PROVEN to do best in Southwest Texas . . . excluding all others. There are so many varieties that do well in the east . . . or north . . . but FAIL down here, in the South. When you buy from us you know you're buying varieties which will REALLY FLOURISH and bring you satisfaction.

HERE'S AN IDEAL BACKYARD GARDEN!

Folks, here's 375 square feet of health-producing and nerve-relaxing garden. Most anyone can find a plot of ground this small out in the backyard or the empty lot next door in which to plant his garden. Just be sure it's in a sunny location which is reasonably well drained and not too rocky. A garden like this will keep you and your Better Half, to say nothing of one or two hungry boys, well supplied all summer long and well into the fall with practically all the vegetables you will need. If you are a beginner, this is part of your answer to the problem of high vegetable prices this season.



"YOU CAN BEAT THE RISING COST OF LIVING...."

SURE, FOLKS. The rising cost of food need not be frightening if you operate under a budget which gardening can help. A simple assortment of tools, a few cents worth of seed and free Saturday or Sunday afternoons is all you need to start you off in the amateur gardenng business. Next requirement is a dab of land and a non-aggression pact with the neighbor's chickens. Nothing else is required to start you off on a gardening adventure which will fill your days with joy and your refrigerator with garden-fresh vegetables the season 'round.

ARTICHOKE

GREEN GLOBE. Deep green, globe-shaped flower heads. Does very well in San Antonio and vicinity. Produces large, green, edible buds. Buds are broad and full at base. Takes two years to make crop. Sow seed Oct. to Jan. giving plants protection until danger of frost is past. Transplant in rows 4 feet apart by 2 feet in row. 1 oz. seed to 500 plants; 6 oz. to the acre, planted 2 x 4 feet, 5445 plants Oz. \$1.00.

ASPARAGUS

February and March

Easily grown in deep, rich soil. Sow thinly in drills 12 inches apart in the Spring. Thin to about an inch apart. Transplant roots to permanent bed which has been dressed liberally with peat moss and Vigoro, the complete plant food. Make the rows 4 to 6 feet apart. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.

MARTHA WASHINGTON. Early rust resistant strain producing heavy yield of large deep green sprouts with tightly folded tips. Takes 2 years to make crop. 30c oz.

BEANS—POLE

March to May—August to October

Pole beans should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Set 6 to 8 ft. poles every 4 ft. in 4-foot rows and plant 6 to 8 beans, about 2 inches deep, around each pole. Thin to the four strongest plants when well started. A packet plants 20 hills; 2 lbs. to 150 hills; 30 lbs. (½ bushel) to an acre. Can also be planted in rows, using wire fence or trellis for support. For this method plan seed 6 to 8 inches apart, sowing 300 feet with a pound of seed.

KENTUCKY WONDER. 65 days. Best known and most popular pole bean. Bears until frost. Prolific, strong climber, hardy and bears a tremendous crop of thick pods measuring 9 to 10 inches long, practically round, curved, meaty, slightly stringy but fiberless and brittle. For home, market or canning.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. 65 days. Vines are vigorous, climb well and are very productive. Pods waxy yellow, flat, practically stringless, fleshy, brittle and usually 8 inches long.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. 90 days. Pods large, about 6 inches long. 4 to 5 large, thick, white seeds. Improved form of large white Lima. A leading Lima for home, canning or freezing.

SMALL WHITE. (Carolina or Sieva). 78 days. Pods 3½ inches long; 3 to 4 small seeds of splendid quality. Quick to bear.

FLORIDA BUTTER. 78 days. Vigorous plants; pods medium dark green, 3 to 3¼ inches long each with 3 and occasionally 4 small, flat, white beans with approximately one-third of the surface marked deep purple. If picked early prolific over long bearing season. Stands up well under hot and dry weather conditions.

All above beans 10c pkt., 50c a lb.



**All Vegetable Seed 5¢ A Packet
Unless Otherwise Specified**

BEANS—BUSH

March to May—August to September

Do best in rich, well-drained sandy loam. Seed is sensitive to cold and wet ground. Plant when soil has become quite warm and fairly dry. Plant seed edge-wise, eye down, 4 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and cover with 2 inches of fine soil. When plants are well started thin to stand 12 in. apart for large seeded varieties and 8 to 12 in. for small-seeded types. Cultivate shallowly and frequently until blossoms appear but do not cultivate or handle plants when they are wet. One packet will sow 15 feet of row; 1 pound, 100 ft. Small-seeded varieties, will of course, go farther.

GOLDEN WAX. 48 days. Used mostly for home-garden planting. Bear a heavy crop on vines of vigorous bushy growth. Pods are golden yellow, fleshy, solid and brittle, wax textured and absolutely stringless. A good rust resister. Rich, butter flavor. 10c pkt., 60c lb.

PENCIL POD WAX. 54 days. Rich, yellow, deeply curved, perfectly round pods, 5 to 6 inches long; always stringless, tender, brittle, fleshy without fiber and of excellent quality. Bear profusely over long period. Black-seeded. Wonderful flavor and tenderness. 10c pkt., 50c lb.

TOP CROP. 49 days. Medium light green, round, straight to slightly curved pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. Slender when young, meaty, entirely stringless and without fiber. Plants are vigorous growers, hardy, productive, yield being concentrated so that a few large pickings may be had rather than a number of small ones. Immune to common bean mosaic. All-America Gold Medal Winner. 10c pkt., 65c lb.

BLACK CREASEBACK. 60 days. The green pods are 6 to 7 inches long, straight round and absolutely stringless, tender and of finest eating quality. Vines are strong, vigorous, extremely productive and disease resistant. 10c pkt., 50c lb.

FORDHOOK BUSH. 75 days. Leading variety of bush lima for home garden, freezing or commercial use. Pods are 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. Dark green, straight to slightly curved, crowded with 3 or 4 large thick beans whose dry, mealy quality and delicious flavor, not unlike chestnuts, are familiar to everyone who uses lima beans. Plants are bushy, upright, 20 inches or more in height with a spread of 2 ft. or more. 10c pkt., 50c lb.

HENDERSON. 65 days. Old stand-by variety of bay lima. Pods are flat, straight to slightly curved, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide with 3 or 4 flattish, green small beans turning creamy white when dry. Very popular. 10c pkt., 50c lb.

JACKSON WONDER. 66 days. Pods medium size. Four to five fairly thick, large beans. Dry beans marked brownish-red. Also called "Calico Wonder" because of color seed which is buff, mottled with black. Almost drought resistant and very prolific. 10c pkt., 50c lb.

NEW! WADE BUSH BEANS (45 Days)

Green, early variety. Ideal for canning and freezing. Very tender. All-American winner.

60c lb.

BEETS

February to May—September to October

Space rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Work soil well and cover seed 1 inch deep. Prefers rich sandy loam but nearly all soils will produce beets, if sufficiently fertilized and cultivated. When well started, thin plants to 3 to 4 inches apart. Beets are usually more tender and succulent when about 2 inches in diameter. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre. Dig the roots with the approach of cold weather and keep in a cool cellar, packing them in slightly moist earth until ready to use throughout the winter months.

DETROIT DARK RED. 60 days. Widely used round beet for main-crop and fall use whether for table, canning or freezing. Large, attractive tops and smooth skin. Tops are 18-22 inches tall, roots globe-shaped with slightly flattened top and medium size tap root. Skin dark red and smooth, the interior very dark with faint, indistinct zones.

GREEN TOP BUNCHING. 58 days. Excellent beet with foliage that remains green in cool weather. Tops 15-19 inches tall, and the roots are smooth, round, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 inches in diameter, with a medium dark skin and bright blood red flesh.

5c pkt., 15c oz., 45c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50 lb.

BROCCOLI

April to July

Easily grown from seed. Culture same as for cabbage. Requires a definitely cool season for its proper growth. One ounce will produce 1,500 plants; 4 to 6 ounces per acre. The rapid-growing, tall-branching plant forms, within 90 days, a central head of bluish green flower-buds resembling a loose head of cauliflower. Plant develops many side shoots after the head is cut, each bearing a small head over an inch in diameter. These shoots are cut and marketed 2 and 3 to the bunch. Cook and serve like cauliflower.

GREEN SPROUTING. Dark green, very prolific type. Produces large heads and is a first class yielder of finest quality. 5c pkt., 30c oz., \$1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.



BEANS ARE SO EASY TO GROW!

It doesn't take many vines to keep you in fresh garden beans the year round. Many varieties of bush beans mature as snap beans in six to eight weeks so succession sowings may well be made at two-week intervals until only enough time is left between the sowing date and the probable first local frost for the pods to reach edible size. You'll surely be ahead of the high cost of living if you include a few plantings of either bush or pole beans in your garden this season!



STAFFEL'S CHLORDANE FORMULATIONS

In Liquid and Powder Form

If you would destroy ant nests in and around your garden without possible injury to plant life you will want a bottle or can of STAFFEL'S CHLORDANE. All you have to do is pour a little into the ant nest door, spray or sprinkle a little on the outside around a 3-foot radius and presto! In just a very short time, the entire ant colony disappears.

IT'S AS SIMPLE AS THAT!

SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLET

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

March, April and May

Prized for the small shoots, resembling miniature cabbages that cluster around stems. Sow seeds thinly and transplant to rows 3 feet apart setting plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the rows. 1 ounce will sow 500 feet of row.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. 120 days. Bears compact sprouts over 1 inch in diameter, maturing successively from bottom to top of stalk. Packet sows 75 feet. 5c pkt., 45c oz.

CABBAGE

Early: October to December Late: June and July

Set out both early and late cabbage as soon as there is no danger of frost. Have rows two to three feet apart. Set the plants one to two feet apart in the row, depending on the variety. Sow seed thinly in seed-bed starting: Sow seed thinly in drills 6 inches apart, covering seed about 1/2 inch. When 4 to 6 inches high, transplant to the garden or field. Set early varieties at intervals of 18 inches in rows 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet apart; the larger and later sorts, 2 feet apart in 3 1/2 to 4 foot rows. One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants; 1/2 pound to the acre. Maturity dates indicated are the average number of days required to produce heads ready for market from the time the young plants are set out.

ALL HEAD SELECT. 77 days. Favorite in Southern Texas where it is showing high resistance to disease. Deep heads are flat, slightly rounded at top, 9 to 10 inches broad, 7 to 7 1/2 inches deep, usually weigh 7 lbs. Uniform in size and color. Heavy yielder. Withstands drought and heat admirably . . . and better than most varieties. 5c pkt., 30c oz., \$1.00 1/4 lb.

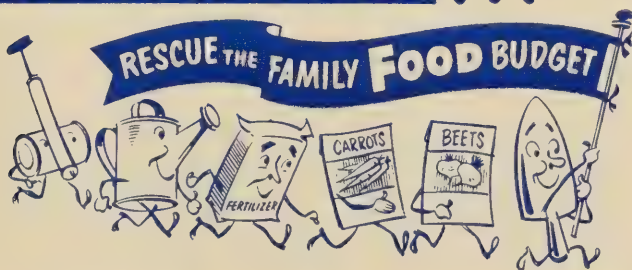
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. 62 days. Distinctive, smooth, blue-green leaves. Cold-resistant and unusually early maturity. Heads are small, conical, 7 inches long and 5 inches wide at the base, weighing about 2 lbs. Plants small with short stems permitting close setting in the row. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c 1/4 lb.

STEIN'S FLAT DUTCH. 90 days. Best and largest early flat cabbage in the South. Uniform in growth; pretty appearance, free from coarseness and of highest quality. Forms large, solid heads and matures earlier than any variety of equal size. Unexcelled for Fall and early Spring Planting. Plants are short-stemmed, compact and upright with comparatively few and short leaves. Heads are large for the size of the plant, nearly round and somewhat flattened, close, firm and very solid. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c 1/4 lb.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. 100 days. The standard large red cabbage. A good winter storage variety. Heads slightly flattened and globe-shaped; deep purplish-red, very hard. 5c pkt., 25c oz., 85c 1/4 lb.

CHINESE MICHILHI. 70 days. The surest heading strain of Chinese Cabbage we have ever known. A great improvement over the former strains of the Chihli type. Foliage dark green; heads 4 inches thick, 18-20 inches tall, tapered near tip; firm, well balanced and tender. 5c pkt., 30c oz., \$1.00 1/4 lb.

MOBILIZE YOUR GARDEN . . .



ORDER BY MAIL!

STAMPS—On orders of seeds where the amount is less than one dollar, we will accept U. S. postage stamps in good condition (One-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oil paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order. **EXPRESS CHARGES**—When paying express charges be sure you only pay "second class" rate which apply to all seeds. Don't let any express agent charge you first class rate.

MEXICO CUSTOMERS—Please notice that the Parcel Post rate into your country is 1 1/2c per each 2 ounces up to 8 ounces. The pound rate is 19 cents and the Registration 15 cents per package. We ship up to 25 pounds per package.

All goods are offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order and we reserve the right to advance prices without notice. In filling out your orders always give **SHIPPING DIRECTIONS**, and write **NAME and ADDRESS DISTINCTLY** on each and every order.

WEIGHT LIMIT—Packages are subject to a limit of maximum weight in the first, second and third zone of 70 pounds, in all other zones of 50 pounds.

ZONE RATE—May be had by applying to your Postmaster who will tell you which zone you are in, with reference to San Antonio, or consult parcel post schedule below.



CABBAGE—Stein's Early Flat Dutch
Most Popular in the South. Can't be beat for Fall and Early Spring planting.

"WANT TO KEEP
ME OFF YOUR
SHRUBS, TREES
and FLOWERS?"

Playful dogs can make a shambles out of your lovely garden but we've got the answer to that problem. We've got a powder (really effective stuff!) which will keep them out of it



without danger either to the dog or to the garden. Get a can of:

STAFFEL'S DOG REPELLENT

Generous 8-oz. Container—40c

Ordering by mail is fun for everyone in the entire family. A 3-cent stamp is the key to effortless shopping. Use the enclosed Order-Velope to place your order with us and send for more Order-Velopes at the same time. Our Mail-order department will be quick to accurately fill and dispatch your parcel. All orders post paid unless otherwise specified.

POSTAGE—Has to be prepaid and customers will kindly add some to their valued orders, as packages cannot be mailed charges collect at destination. This refers to larger quantities than prices quoted postpaid.

PARCEL POST C.O.D.—Packages may be sent C.O.D. at an extra expense of 12 cents, which amount is added to the order.

INSURED PARCEL POST—If customers want their packages sent insured they will kindly add cost to their remittance. Rate, 5c up to \$5.00; 10c up to \$25.00.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES		Each
On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots within		Lb. or
the U. S. and Possessions		fraction
1—San Antonio and within 50 miles of San Antonio	10c	
2—Within 50 to 150 miles of San Antonio	12c	
3—Within 150 to 300 miles of San Antonio	13c	
4—Within 300 to 600 miles of San Antonio	14c	
5—Within 600 to 1000 miles of San Antonio	15c	
6—Within 1000 to 1400 miles of San Antonio	16c	
7—Within 1400 to 1800 miles of San Antonio	17c	
8—All over 1800 miles from San Antonio	18c	

IT'S EASY TO BE A SUCCESSFUL GARDENER WHEN YOU USE GOOD SEED AND OBSERVE THE SIMPLE RULES OF PROPER PLANTING



DEEP SPADING IS A MUST TO MAKE A GOOD GARDEN BED

SPADE YOUR SOIL DEEPLY

Observe the young lady on the left digging her future garden. You will note that the tines of her spading fork have completely disappeared. She has pushed her fork straight down at right angles to the ground. All she has to do now is to bend back the shaft, displace the earth and lift up a generous amount of soil which she will turn over and crumble. She can now mix compost, peat moss, fertilizer or anything else necessary to condition or strengthen the soil! You've got to DIG! DIG! DIG! to prepare a good garden plot. Plant life, right down to its very roots, has to breathe air. That's why you've got to go down deep to loosen that soil.

TIME TO PLANT SEED IN TEXAS

In the vegetable garden the rule in Texas is "Git it started in the morning so's you can eat it for supper." That means that real early planting in January is not too soon to begin. Won't hurt to gamble a little with old man Frost. Start off with onion plants or sets, cabbage or collard plants and English peas. Later on in the month or in February, follow with seed planting of carrots, beets, radishes, kale, and any greens you like. Plant early and you'll be sure to have one good early crop before the hot weather sets in. Radishes can be planted practically all year round and remember that the leaf lettuces are more heat resistant than head varieties. For hot weather planting you may plant okra, sweet pepper, egg plant, squash, blackeyes, and purple hull peas.

STARTING PLANTS INDOORS



You can grow seedling plants successfully in the winter and spring in shallow boxes of soil placed in south or east windows. The preparation of the seed box is simple but it needs care. Cigar boxes or especially prepared "flats" may be used. But whatever the construction, these boxes should have holes bored in the bottom to insure proper drainage. Spread pieces of broken crockery, or small pebbles, on the bottom of box, adding a coat of coarse soil on top of it and following with a topcoat of of finely sifted garden soil.

Firm the soil and sow the seed thinly in rows. The general rule for depth of planting is about four times the diameter of the seed. Thin sowing is economy. The tiny plants crowd each other when planted too thickly.

Cover the seed box with a damp cloth or paper until germination begins and place a pane of glass over the top. Remove the paper or cloth as soon as the first sprouts break through the soil. Wipe off glass when water collects on it from evaporation. This will prevent moisture from dripping on the little plants and perhaps causing "damping off." Prop up one edge of the glass during the day for proper ventilation.

Keep the seed box moist but not wet or waterlogged. The best way to water is from beneath by setting the seed box in a pan of water or in shallow water in a sink.

When seedlings are two or three inches high, they are ready to be transplanted, either to individual pots or out-of-doors.

Gardening is Fascinating

You'll have such fun . . . such nerve-soothing recreation . . . and such a feeling of accomplishment as you discover new pleasures in gardening that you'll wonder why you didn't have a garden long ago.

CARROTS

February to April—August to October

Sow seed ½ inch deep in loose, well-prepared soil. Thin to 2 to 4 inches when well established. Plant several crops at intervals to assure an ample supply. Best germination will be secured if ground is moist when seed is sown so no additional watering will be necessary until plants have broken through. Watering after seed is planted will form a surface crust that the plants often are unable to penetrate. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.

DANVERS HALF LONG. 75 days. A good late variety. Bright orange in color and richly flavored. Excellent keeper. A prime favorite because of its brilliant market appearance. Flesh tender and crisp. Our strain is outstanding.

IMPERATOR. 77 days. A longer type root 7 to 8V inches long, graceful, smooth and uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh is rich orange-red and extends to center of root, with indistinct core. The dark green tops are medium, but strong enough for good bunching. Finest quality for table use.

All carrots 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

CANTELOUPES

March to May, July

Plant when all danger of frost is over in warm, sunny spot. Place 6 to 8 seeds in slightly raised hills and cover with an inch of fine soil. Well rotted manure of fertilized peat moss shoveled under each hill will promote good growth. Thin to the three strongest plants per hill when plants are well established and pinch off the tips when about a foot long to make them branch out. This will make the fruit mature earlier. Soak soil well before planting seed so that no further moisture will be needed until seeds germinate. This prevents seed rotting. 1 ounce will sow 50 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.

HALE'S BEST. 86 days. Thick, deep, salmon flesh. Oval fruits 6½ inches long and heavily netted.

IMPROVED PERFECTO. 90 days. Fruits almost spherical, 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Outstanding for fine quality. Beautiful when halved, disclosing a beautiful salmon-colored flesh. Irresistible appeal. Fine, custard-like texture.

MILDEW RESISTANT NO. 45. 87 days. Oval fruits with indistinct ribbing and netting. Salmon flesh, thick, firm, sweet and of good quality. Resistant to powdery mildew.

TEXAS RESISTANT NO. 1. Mildew resistant. 90 days. A new early mildew and aphid resistant cantaloupe developed by the Texas Experiment Station. Fruit is uniform, 6 inches long and 5½ inches in diameter. Rind is moderately netted and of firm texture. Extremely prolific producing almost twice as many melons to the plant as any other variety.

CASABA GOLDEN BEAUTY. Green-fleshed. 120 days. Good long distance shipping variety. Fruits are large, globular; 6-8 inches in diameter; skin golden yellow, tough, wrinkled. Flesh very thick, white, juicy and sweet. Keeps well in storage.

HONEY BALL. 100 days. A very sweet, small variety resembling the Honey Dew. Slightly netted and much smaller, being about 5 inches in diameter. Average weight is 3½ lbs. Almost ball-shaped, running remarkably uniform in size.

ROCKY FORD. 92 days. Green fleshed. Small, oval, about 5 inches long. 4½ inches in diameter; shows no ribbing, entirely covered with uniform netting. Flesh thick, green, sweet any juicy.

All cantaloupes 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

CHIVES

A substitute for onions in soup. Readily propagated from seeds; leaves used in salads and for flavoring soups and stews; flowering plant is decorative. We carry only the finest strain for your planting pleasure. Plant in Early Spring.

"LET'S BUY IT RIGHT HERE IN TEXAS!"

SURE, FOLKS . . . what's the use of sending for garden seed several hundred miles away when you can buy it right here in your own trading area . . . from folks who really understand local planting conditions and buy only varieties which will do well here . . . seed usually grown in climates similar to Texas' own?

WE'VE GOT IT RIGHT HERE FOR YOU . . . THERE'S NO BETTER SEED ANYWHERE . . . AT ANY PRICE!



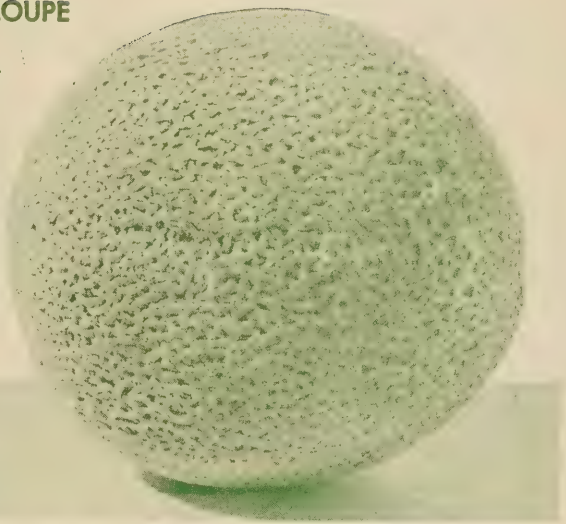
TWENTY-NINE

CANTELOUPE

Texas

Resistant

No. 1



CELERY

August to October

Needs constant and abundant moisture. Will sprout at comparatively low temperatures. Soil for starting should be fine and loose, and the seed must be covered only ½ inch deep. Two week germination. Plant drills 8 to 10 inches apart. Transplant seedlings to the field when 6 inches high, allowing 6 to 8 inches between plants, in rows or double rows 5 to 7 feet apart for soil blanching, or 2 to 4 feet for other methods. One ounce will produce about 3000 plants; 2 to 4 ounces will set an acre.

TALL GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING. 82 days. Straight from the original true French strain. Plants tall, 22 to 28 inches, ribs 8½ to 9 inches, stalks medium thick. Blanch very readily. 5c pkt., 80c oz., \$2.90 ¼ lb.

COLLARDS

September to May

Sow the seed thickly in rows in rich ground, transplanting when about four inches in height; or sow where the plants are to remain and when well-established thin to two or three feet apart in the row.

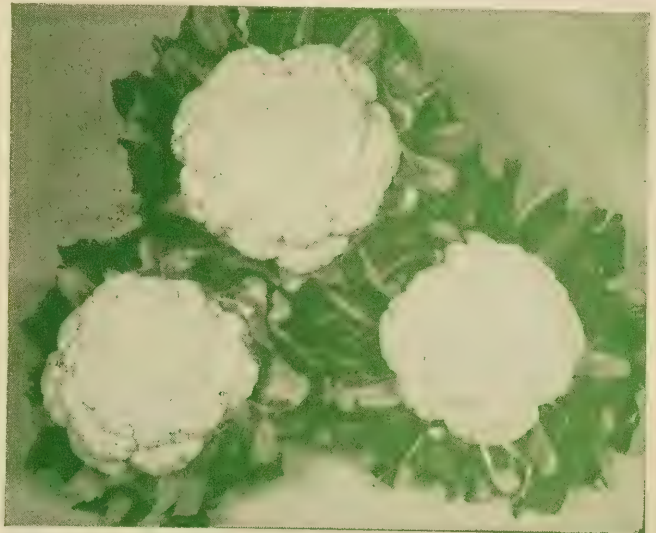
GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN. 75 days. A non-heading form of the cabbage family very generally grown for greens in home and market gardens in the south. Plant 2-3 feet tall, erect, spreading. Forms a loose cluster or head of tender leaves. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c ¼ lb.

CAULIFLOWER

February to April—August to September

This one needs a rich soil and lots of moisture. Cultivate same as cabbage except that unlike cabbage, cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight in order to insure the much desired white curd. This is accomplished by gathering the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form and tying them at the top. One ounce will produce 2000 strong plants; ½ pound to the acre.

SNOWBALL "X". Plants are large and erect with ample foliage for head covering. Leaves are rather long, rather straight, plain edged, and medium bright green color, slightly darker than Early Snowball. Heads are large, smooth, very deep, very solid and pure white. We heartily recommend this type above all others for the Southwest and South Texas areas. 10c pkt., \$1.00 oz., \$3.50 ¼ lb.



CAULIFLOWER—Snowball "X"

YOUR PECAN TREES

What To Do About Them If They're Ailing

OBSCURA SCALE—Small insect covered with circular waxy scale. Outside of scale is ashy gray with distinct black spot in middle. Found on bark. Does not feed on leaves or pecans. Spray in winter with STAFFEL'S SCALE EMULSION when tree is dormant.

GALL INSECTS—Make appearance after trees leaf out in spring. Little green balls on leaves and twigs contain many small, white wingless, gnat-like insects. Gall insects (Phylloxera) cannot be controlled after balls form on tree. Spray while tree is dormant with 3 percent STAFFEL'S SCALE EMULSION and follow up in spring with solution made up of 1 pint STAFFEL'S NICOTINE SULPHATE in 100 gallons of water. One quart of STAFFEL'S SUMMER OIL can be substituted for the soap.

PECAN NUT CASEBEARER—Small gray worm that bores small holes in the base end of pecans and feeds within the nut. Moths lay small, bluish-white eggs on small pecans which hatch in 5 to 7 days, move down the twig to which the nut cluster is attached and start feeding on the second or third bud below the nuts. Feed for 4 or 5 days then move back to the nut cluster and enter pecan. Spray during period when eggs are laid and when worms begin feeding. Spray with either of the following 3 sprays: (1) STAFFEL'S PECAN SPRAY. (2) 6 pounds of STAFFEL'S ARSENATE OF LEAD to 100 gallons of water. Do not graze livestock in orchard for 6 to 8 weeks after spraying. (3) 3 pounds of Black Leaf 155 and one pint of STAFFEL'S SUMMER OIL SPRAY to 100 gallons of water.

APHIDS (LICE)—Commonly small, yellowish-green picture wing aphid but may also be large black pecan aphid. Cause two types of damage. Suck plant juices from leaves and secrete honeydew on leaves which cause leaf shedding. See Mites for control.

MITES—Very small pale green mites found on leaves, usually in July and early August. Spray with 8 pounds STAFFEL'S WETTABLE SULPHUR to 100 gallons of water or add 8 pounds of the sulphur to spray used for Casebearer.

SPITTLE BUGS—Found on terminals of limbs, hidden in white froth, usually in late summer and early spring. One pint of Black Leaf 40 and 3 or four pounds of soap in gallons of water will give good control.

PECAN WEEVIL—Adults drill holes through green hulls and deposit eggs within pecan. The grubs or worms destroy the meat. Eat large, round holes in the shell and cause pecan to fall. To determine presence of weevils lay canvas under tree and shake vigorously. If 3 or 4 weevils are found per tree spray with 3 pounds STAFFEL'S LEAD ARSENATE or 6 pounds of STAFFEL'S 50% WETTABLE DDT diluted in 100 gallons of water to give good control.

FALL WEBWORMS—Hairy worms conceal themselves in large web built around a limb. Destroy leaves within the web. Control same as for Pecan Weevil.

DORMANT SPRAYING

The very best time to spray your pecan trees — or any other kind of trees including fruit trees—is in the winter when the tree is completely bare of leaves and in a dormant stage. Insect eggs, insect larvae and insects which winter under the bark can be completely controlled at this time, leaving the tree plague-free when it starts budding out again in the spring. The tree, bare-limbed and free of foliage, lends itself perfectly to thorough spraying. The use of STAFFEL'S SCALE EMULSION, a highly-penetrating insecticide designed specially for winter use, is stressed at this time. Easily applied with a pressure sprayer, it gets down to the tiniest crevice, hunting and killing anything which might menace your tree or its fruit the following season. Quart 60c; Gallon \$1.75—Not Postpaid.

CORN

February to April; August

Plant seed kernels after all danger of frost is past and the ground has become thoroughly warm. Sow in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, spacing seeds 4 to 6 inches apart in the row and thinning later to 12 inches; or plant in hills 3 to 4 feet each way, allowing 2 to 4 plants to remain in each hill, depending on the fertility of the soil. For a continuous crop plant at 10 to 14-day intervals. Plant corn in blocks rather than in single rows to allow for satisfactory pollination which assures development of a full set of kernels. A "hill" is merely a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Drop in the seed and cover with about 2 inches of fine soil, pressing down firmly around bump to make slight "hill." One pound will plant 100 "hills"; 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

GOLDEN BANTAM. 82 days. Unequaled in tenderness and flavor. The best strain of the original early type of Golden Bantam. Kernels: broad, medium depth, very uniform and tender. 60c lb.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. 100 days. Heavy yielding. Set solid with irregular rows. Kernels: Shoe peg form, deep and tender. Ears 8 to 9 inches long with slender cob. The tender and milky grains are small, plump and white. 45c lb.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. 95 days. The ears are 7 to 9 inches long; the grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary. Remains longer in the green state than any other. 65c lb.

IONA. 87 days. Recommended as main crop variety, for canning and market garden. Highly resistant to drought and Bacterial Wilt. Kernels, light yellow, medium depth and narrow. 60c lb.

All Corn 10c Pkt.

CUCUMBERS

March to May; August

Plant seed when danger of frost is over in a rich, loamy soil. Sow the seed in hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, putting 6 to 8 seeds to each hill, and cover with one inch of fine soil. Thin out to 4 healthiest vines when second set of leaves have formed. Have soil moist when planting so that no additional watering is required until seeds have germinated, as too much water may rot seeds. After vines begin to set fruit, irrigating freely is permissible. One ounce of seed will make about 50 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

MARKETER. 70 days. Ideal for the South. Produces uniform, cylindrical fruits, tapering slightly at the ends, 7½ to 8 inches long and about 2¼ inches in diameter. Very dark green in color with white spine. A vigorous grower and remarkably prolific. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

BOSTON PICKLING. 60 days. Long green fruit, very smooth and symmetrical. Slightly tapering. A dandy pickling and slicing variety. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

EARLY WHITE SPINE. 60 days. Popular early shipper and pickle in the South. Fruits medium dark green, slightly tapered; blunt ends. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. 70 days. Mature fruit is 12 to 15 inches long. Uniformly slender and a beautiful dark green color. Flesh is white, very crisp and of delicate flavor. Disease resistant. Extremely prolific. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

SMALL GHERKIN. 60 days. A very small, oval, prickly fruited variety grown exclusively for pickles. The plum-shaped fruit is a delicate pale green in color. Ideal for use when 1 to 1½ inches long. 5c pkt., 25c oz., 90c ¼ lb.

STRAIGHT 8. 65 days. Symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits, well rounded at both ends, quite straight, 8 inches in length and from 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter. The color is deep green and unusually free from pale striping and/or tipping. An ideal slicing variety. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

ORDER BY MAIL!

HOW TO TRANSPLANT

1. Proper methods in setting the young plants outdoors are just as important as good care while getting them started indoors. The same is true when thinning out a garden row. Choose a day that is cool and cloudy or do the transplanting in the afternoon. Water the plants well before disturbing them.



2. Dig hole in which seedling is to be transferred and fill with water, giving water time to soak in good before imbedding seedling. Avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants and, if possible, keep a ball of earth around them until they are set in the hole.





CORN
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN



CORN
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN



STAFFEL'S PACKAGED SEEDS ARE FRESH LOOK FOR THE DATE ON THE PACKET

DILL

March, April and May

MAMMOTH popular aromatic herb used in making dill pickles. An annual about 2-3 feet tall; of strong aromatic odor and mildly pungent flavor; seed clusters furnishing usable parts of plant. Easily grown from seed. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 50c ¼ lb.

EGG PLANT

January to July

So easy to grow. Start seed in hotbeds or a protected seed-bed. Transplant seedlings to open ground when danger of frost is past. Space 2½ to 3 feet each way. Maturity dates indicated are from setting plants to marketable or edible fruit. One ounce will produce 1000 plants; ¼ pound to the acre.

BLACK BEAUTY. 81 days. We consider this the very best variety for this area. Large fruited, spineless, rich glossy purplish black color. Typical egg shape, very large and symmetrical. The plants are compact yet free branching. Bear constantly until frost. 5c pkt., 80c oz., \$2.75 ¼ lb.

ENDIVE

February to April; August

Piquant and tasty salad. Plant seed in early Spring or Fall in rows 18 inches apart and thin plants to foot apart. One ounce will sow 100 feet.

FULL HEART BATAVIAN. 90 days. Highly improved strain with larger leaf, broader, thicker meat at eating stage and earlier in maturity. Produces heavy, thick matted plants with large, deep, well balanced hearts. Blanches to a creamy white. Buttery in texture and of splendid quality. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c ¼ lb.

KALE or BORECOLE

October to March

Sow during early fall and spring, either broadcast or in rows. Have rows 2 feet apart for large plants and thin to 2 feet in the rows. Kale matures in 75 to 100 days. One ounce will sow 200 feet of row. Use four pounds to the acre.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. 75 days. A bright yellowish-green. Leaves large, finely curled, compact and plume-like. Very hardy. Plants upright, 30 inches tall. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c ¼ lb.

KOHL RABI

September to March

Sow during fall and spring. Rows should be 18 inches apart and thinned to 6 inches apart in the row. Matures in about 60 days. The edible part is composed of the pale, whitish green bulb formed just above the ground. One ounce will plant 200 feet of row; 3 pounds to the acre.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. 60 days. Produces bulbs of 2½ inch diameter 55 to 60 days after seed is sown out doors. This is the standard sort for forcing and for home and market garden use. Plants are small, leaves medium green. Bulbs flattened globe-shaped, pale green; used when 2 to 2½ inches diameter, but grow much larger; interior white, mild, crisp and tender. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

LEEKS

March and April

Used as fall and winter substitutes for green onions. Crisp, tangy flavor and a tasty tenderness. Lower part of plant is edible. This is boiled in salt water and served hot with butter or used in soups. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 4 pounds to the acre.

AMERICAN OR LARGE FLAG. 150 days. A popular gardeners' variety with long, thick, well balanced portion. Leaves a light blue-green. 5c pkt., 40c oz., \$1.50 ¼ lb.

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS 5c PKT. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

SEEDLINGS SUCCESSFULLY

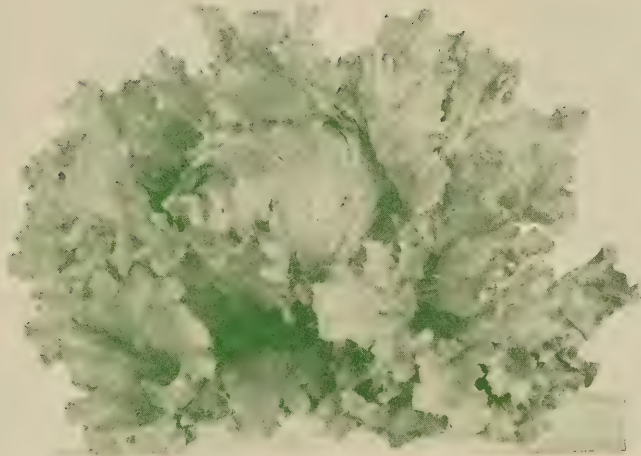
3. Place seedling carefully in the hole and just as carefully

firm the soil around the roots so that they can take hold securely. Keep in mind that too much tamping will harden the soil and endanger the seedling. Soil which is hard-packed will choke out normal plant growth and loosely packed soil, except in certain cases, will encourage toppling of plants.



4. Firming the soil around the roots is important. Care should be taken to use the same soil in transplanting as the one in which the plant made its original stand. Do not try to transplant seedlings when too small; two or three inches high is sufficient. When transplanting from indoors to outdoors it is a good idea to harden the young plants to outdoor conditions by setting the boxes outside in good weather before transplanting.





GREAT LAKES. 82 days. An All-American Bronze medal winner. This outstanding Iceberg type has proven itself ideal for growing in this area. Stands heat and sun, is unusually slow to go to seed. One of the most adaptable and satisfactory types yet introduced. Very useful during winter in South Texas. Sure heading, resistant to tip burns, stands up well in warm weather; performs particularly well on up-land soils and has been used successfully in muck. Heads are large, firm, well folded with crisp, brittle texture. 5c pkt., 45c oz., \$1.60 ¼ lb., \$5.75 lb.

LETTUCE

September to March

Sow lettuce seed as soon as the ground can be worked. Make rows the same as for carrots and beets. Sow the seed thinly, letting it run out slowly from corner of packet. Cover with about ¼ to ½ inch of soil and press down slowly and firmly. Thin plants out a little if they look too crowded when they come up. Thin head lettuce plants so that they stand about eight to ten inches apart in the row. Rows should be at least 12 inches apart. Lettuce does best when the weather is cool and moist. Requires a rich soil and plenty of moisture and a quick, steady growth from the time the seeds are planted. 1 ounce will sow 150 feet of row and the acre requires 2 to 3 pounds of seed.

BIBB. 70 days. A distinct butterhead, very dark green variety, very popular in this area. Plant small, forming a rather loosely folded head of small size. Leaves thick, deep green, slightly tinged or spotted with brown. Should really be planted early as it bolts to seed readily in hot weather. 5c pkt., 25c oz., 90c ¼ lb.

CHICKEN. 45 days. A loose leaved variety which is very hardy, rapid growing, medium light green, non-heading butter type which produces flower stalks early and furnishes an abundance of leaves over a long period of growth. Grown entirely for poultry and rabbit feed. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

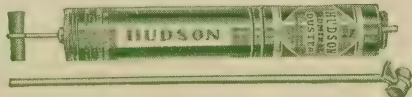
EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. 45 days. Popular for home gardens. An early and hardy variety. Plant large, compact and handsome; bright, light lustrous green; leaves broad, frilled, firm, crisp and sweet. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

ICEBERG. 82 days. Crisp heading variety. Plant large with broad, crisp, wavy light green leaves tinged red on margins. Head large, well folded, white inside. Must not be confused with New York Imperial varieties which are commonly called "Iceberg" by produce trade. 5c pkt., 25c oz., 90c ¼ lb.

WHITE PARIS SELF FOLDING COS. 70 days. Plants medium large and upright; medium light green with firm, spoon-formed straight-edged outer leaves and upright, loaf-shaped well-folded head 8 to 9 inches tall. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

HUDSON DUST GUN. Most popular dust gun on the market. Makes garden dusting 100% effective. If you want to dust more and work less, order this one

\$2.10 Postpaid



Baffled By Garden Pests?

You needn't be if you use End-o-Pest! It's all the protection most gardens need in one easy-to-use product. No longer is it necessary to clutter shelves with a confusing assortment of half-used items. Just a few, quick strokes with the End-o-Pest dust gun gives you three-way control over most chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus diseases. Use with confidence on edible fruits and vegetables. We have economical refill cartridges for the dust guns.

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End-o-Pest

MADE BY SWIFT

MAKERS OF VIGORO

Banish "Brick-Yard" Soils

If your soil is that hard, clay-type which bakes like a brick in the sun or turns to soup in the rain you need KRILIUM SOIL CONDITIONER to turn it into loose, crumbly, porous soil that plants thrive on by making good, strong roots. KRILIUM, in one application, produces ideal growing structure three to six inches deep in the worst clay-type problem soils.



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1 lb. \$1.69

5 lbs. \$6.95



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SOIL CONDITIONER
Special MERLOAM® Formulation



MUSTARD

February and May—July to November

Sow frequently in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Thin plants to 5 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Give clean cultivation. Leaves are edible as soon as the leaves are the size of a man's hand. Mustard runs to seed quickly so successive plantings are imperative for a continuous supply of "Boiling Greens." One ounce will plant 100 feet of row; 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

FLORIDA BROADLEAF. 50 days. A quick-growing and very productive variety which remains in condition for use a long time without bolting to seed. Leaves are rounded, very slightly crumpled, unfrilled and very large; medium light green in color, with a broad, pale green midrib. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 40c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25 1 lb.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. 60 days. Very hardy and very popular for greens. Leaves large and wide, bright green and very curly on the edges. The plant, though slightly spreading, is quite upright in growth. Very slow to bolt.

5c Pkt. 15c oz., 30c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10 lb.

TENDERGREEN (MUSTARD-SPINACH)

Plant Anytime

Combines the delicious flavors of mustard, spinach and turnip greens. Contains lots of protein, mineral matter, lime and iron. The plants are ready for use 21 to 25 days after planting. Slow to go to seed. Successive sowing may be made during the whole year. Flourishes during hot, dry summer weather and is resistant to drought and extreme cold. Use 3 to 4 pounds of seed per acre in rows (1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of row) with rows 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The large succulent, oblong leaves, rich dark green in color are delicious when boiled as Mustard for greens. You surely want to try some Tendergreen in your garden this year.

5c pkt., 15c oz., 30c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10 lb.

OKRA or 'GUMBO

March to May

Easily grown anywhere in Texas. Delay your plantings until the soil is warm. Plant thinly in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and cover seed about one inch deep. Thin to about 12 to 15 inches apart. Requires 8 to 10 weeks to mature. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row; 8 pounds to an acre.

DWARF LONG GREEN POD. 55 days. Prolific Plants 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet tall; pods dark green, fleshy and tender, become 7 to 8 inches long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; distinctly ribbed and tapered. 5c pkt., 10c oz., 30c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10 lb.

LOUISIANA GREEN VELVET. 60-65 days. The pods are light green, 7 to 8 inches long, almost an inch thick, tapered throughout, spineless and very tender. The plants are 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, very prolific, with pods borne close to the stalk. This variety is well adapted to canning because of its ability to hold its green color, and the shape of the rings when sliced. 5c pkt., 10c oz., 30c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10 lb.

WHITE VELVET. 55-58 days. Here's the old favorite with plants 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. The pods are creamy white, occasionally tinted green, smooth and tapered, 6-7 inches long, 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. Very fleshy and very tender. You'll never go wrong on this one. 5c pkt., 10c oz., 30c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10 lb.

ONIONS

October to April

Sow seed in rich soil, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and cover seed lightly. When 4 to 5 inches high, plants should be thinned to 3 to 4 inches in the row. Onion seed may also be cultivated in seed-beds and later transplanted to the field. Shallow cultivation should be practiced every week or 10 days. Pull onions out (unless used for tender green onions) when the tops in the field have toppled over and dried considerably. Allow them to dry on the ground and then place in shallow racks with slat bottoms which will permit the free circulation of air. When fully dried, tops may be wrung off and onions graded. 100 to 400 bushels per acre is normal yield. One ounce plants 200 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds on acre.

WHITE BERMUDA (CRYSTAL WHITE WAX). 95 days. Used principally in Texas for fall planting, producing bulbs in spring for early shipment. A very early flat onion, rather small with white skin; flesh white, rather soft, sweet and mild. 5c pkt., 50c oz., \$1.75 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

YELLOW BERMUDA. 95 days. The old standard for South Texas shipping where it is planted in fall for early spring harvest. Very early flat bulbs, light straw color; flesh white, soft and mild. 5c pkt., 50c oz., \$1.75 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

ONION SETS—Crystal White Wax Bermuda.

September and October. 40c lb.

PARSLEY

September to May

Used for garnishing and seasoning soups and stews. Sow seed any time in rows 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Thin to 6 to 8 inches. Remember that parsley seed germinates slowly so soak in warm water 3 to 4 hours to improve germination. Frequent cutting of leaves improves the quality. One ounce will sow 150 feet of row; 5 to 6 pounds on acre.

PARAMOUNT OR TRIPLE CURLED. 85 days. The most refined curled variety. Color unusually rich dark green; texture more uniformly and attractively "triple curled" than older strains. Plants 12 inches tall with spread of 20 inches when properly spaced. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

PLAIN OR SINGLE. 80 days. The standard variety of plain leaved parsley. Leaves dark green, deeply cut but not curled. Used for flavoring. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

THIRTY-THREE

KEEP YOUR GARDEN HEALTHY!

There's more to keeping a garden in good shape than keeping it free from rubbish, dead leaves and rocks. Sanitation is a must. Observed conscientiously prior to and during the growing season proper sanitation pays off enormously in larger, healthier plants and consequently, larger, more beautiful blooms and produce. Most of your insect and plant disease problems of the future can be 75% eliminated by keeping your garden free of debris, rotting leaves and other insect-harboring trash. 30 minutes a week devoted to cleaning up will work miracles. Remember that weeds are dirty robbers. They steal the things your plants must have: moisture and food. If allowed to grow tall before they are pulled out they also steal the plant's life-giving sunshine!

FIGHT THOSE BUGS!

Prompt and proper action will control your garden insects to a great extent. Examine the underside of plant leaves for signs of aphids. Look for that big fat green tomato worm. Look sharply now! He blends easily into the foliage. If your vegetables or flowers look sick . . . and you can't determine the cause . . . let us know. We'll help you. Of course, you can use

an all-purpose insecticide if you don't know what the cause of damage is but generally speaking, there are many insects which need specific control before they'll holler quits.

SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLET

We have printed a beautiful, illustrated pamphlet which we know will be of value to you. It's a highly informative spraying and dusting guide which easily shows you what to do about your Garden Pest Problem. Write, call or ask us for **STAFFEL'S SPRAY GUIDE**. Your copy is free . . . and it's waiting for you.



PARSNIPS

February, March and September

Sow as early as weather permits in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 6 inches apart in the row. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 to 5 lbs. to the acre.

HOLLOW CROWN. 85 days. The roots are about 12 inches long, with smooth, white skin, uniform in shape. Flesh is tender and sweet. 5c pkt., 10c oz., 35c ¼ lb.

PEAS

February and March, September and October

You can grow sweet tender peas easily and surely the best results can be obtained by planting our select strains, produced in proving grounds famous the world over. Plant in light, rich well-drained soil. Sow seed 2 inches deep in rows 2 feet apart. Soaking seed 4 to 5 hours before planting will help germination in dry weather. Support tall growing varieties for best results. Pinch back tips of runners on tall varieties for heavier crop. The extra-early, smooth-seeded peas can be planted extremely early because they stand cold and freezing weather without rotting in the ground. Sow in double rows and the vines will support each other. One pound will plant 50 feet of row; 1¼ bushels will plant 1 acre.

LITTLE MARVEL. 62 days. Tall, vigorous dark green vines bear pods 3 inches in length, nearly round, square-ended, and well filled with 6 or 7 large, deep green peas. Unsurpassed sweetness and a sure cropper.

THOMAS LAXTON. 50-60 days. A real good early pea which has no equal. Vines are strong, 2½ to 3 feet tall. Bear a surprisingly large number of dark green pods, blunt-ended, 4 to 4½ inches long and filled with large, tender peas which retain their flavor until they begin to harden.

ALASKA. 58 days. Wilt resistant. Seed is smooth. The pods are slightly more than 2½ inches long, straight, blunt and green color. A very popular pea; one of the leading varieties. Vine is from 30 to 33 inches tall. Used extensively for canning.

TALL TELEPHONE. 75 days. Vines 4½ to 5 feet tall. Pods 4½ to 5½ inches long. One of the best for home and market garden. They are dark podded and wilt resistant. Very productive, bearing peas of superb quality.

FREEZONIAN. 63 days. All America Bronze Winner for 1948. A deep-freezing sort, and an excellent all-purpose variety, because it bears for a longer time and resists hot weather. Wilt resistant. Thirty inches tall; the 3½ inch pods are crammed with large, wrinkled, very sweet Peas. All Peas 10c pkt., 45c lb.

PEPPERS

Early Spring

An outstanding source of vitamin C. All varieties may be used either green or red. Green peppers are merely unripe red peppers. Do not plant until ground is warm, a high temperature being necessary to germinate pepper seed. May be sown early in hot beds or in protected boxes. When plants have 6 or 8 leaves, and all danger of frost is over, they may be transplanted to the open ground in rows 3 feet apart and 1½ to 2 feet between plants. Cultivate and keep free of weeds. One ounce will produce 1000 plants; 1 pound enough plants for an acre.

BELL OR BULLNOSE. 68 days from setting of plants. Flesh mild, ribs pungent. Medium size blocky fruit. A favorite for green stuffed peppers. The earliest of all "Bell" types. May be classified as a Hot pepper. 5c Pkt., 65c oz., \$2.50 ¼ lb.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. 72 days from setting of plants. The leading market garden and shipping variety. Fruits are large, smooth, and regular; commonly 4½ inches long and 3½ inches through; deep green becoming bright crimson in maturity. An excellent Sweet Pepper. 5c pkt., 75c oz., \$2.70 ¼ lb.

LONG RED CAYENNE. 68 days from setting of plants. Hot. A leading variety for pickling, canning and drying. Fruits are 5 inches long and ½ inch through, tapered; deep green becoming bright red. Tangy, pungent flavor, very popular in Texas. 5c pkt., 65c oz., \$2.30 ¼ lb.

OAKVIEW WONDER. 65 days from setting of plants. An outstanding strain, unsurpassed for shipping and very popular for all around use. Fruits are blocky, smooth, similar to California Wonder in shape and size, but fruits set earlier and more abundantly. 5c pkt., 85c oz., \$3.00 ¼ lb.

PIMIENTO. 79 days. Medium size, cone shaped. An especially good canning variety. Sweet and tasty. Fruits 3 inches long and deep red. 5c pkt., 80c oz.

RED CHILI. 83 days from setting of plants. Hot. Plants long and bushy. Fruits borne upright, very numerous. Fruits 2 to 2½ inches long, ¾ inches thick, tapered; waxey pale yellowish green, becoming rich red; very pungent. 5c pkt., 75c oz.

CHILI JALAPENO. 72 days. HOT. Popular for pickling. Plants large and productive, foliage quite small. Fruits are 3 inches long 1 inch through shoulder, tapering to a blunt rounded point; dark green turning red. 5c pkt., 85c oz.

THIRTY-FOUR



LITTLE MARVEL PEAS

We Consider This Important!

Inoculate all Legume Seeds with

NITRAGIN

OVER FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

When ordering, Always state name of seed.

ALFALFA (A)

Swt., Size	Bur, Hubam Clovers	Retail
1 bu. ea.	\$.55
100 lb. ea.	\$.75

CLOVERS (B)

Red, Alsike, Crimson, White and Ladino.	1/2 bu. (Ladino)	ea.	100 lb. ea.
.....	\$.18
.....	\$.55
.....	\$.75

LESPEDEZA (L)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.)	..	\$.55
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PEAS, VETCHES (All But Crown)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.)	ea.	\$.50
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LUPINES (All Varieties)

100 lb. size (Inoculates to 100 lbs. seed)	ea.
.....	\$.50

SOYBEANS (S)

Size	Retail
2 bu. ea.\$.40
5 bu. ea.60

BEANS (D)

Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney and Great Northern	1 bu. ea.
.....\$.55

PEANUTS, COW PEAS (E)

2 bu. ea.\$.40
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SPECIAL CULTURES—

Give name of seed when ordering. Birds-foot Trefoil, Lima Beans, Big Trefoil, Crown Vetch, Sesbania, Sainfoin, Kudzu. Others upon request.	1/2 bu. ea.\$.18
.....	1 bu. ea.65

GARDEN SIZE—Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines, Lima Beans and Edible Soybeans. Enough for 8 lbs. seed — Retail Price 15c each

Inoculation of legumes, lupines, beans, sweet peas, and lima beans is simply good gardening sense. . . . an inexpensive bit of insurance against harmful bacteria in your soil which can destroy your planted seed or retard its growth. Inoculate with Nitragin!

PUMPKINS

March to June

Plant between hills of corn or in fields by themselves. If grown alone, plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, dropping about 10 seeds in a hill and covering with 1 inch of soil. Later, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Grown in the corn-field, plant after the last cultivation of corn. Every farm should grow pumpkins for stock feeding wherever space is available. One ounce plants 20 hills; $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per acre.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW. 115 days. Fruits are large, with a distinct crookneck. Rind is a creamy white, mottled with irregular green stripes. Flesh is light yellow, very thick, solid and fine-grained. They weigh 10 to 15 pounds. Excellent for stock feeding. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50 lb.

KENTUCKY FIELD. 120 days. A standard variety for canning and for stock feed. Very popular and successful in Texas. Fruits are very large, flattened and commonly 12 to 15 inches in diameter and half as deep; sometimes much larger; furrowed; skin creamy-buff; flesh extremely thick, deep salmon-yellow and of good quality. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50 lb.

LARGE YELLOW OR CONNECTICUT FIELD. 115 days. A standard field variety for pies, canning and stock feed. Fruits are very large, commonly 12 inches long, 14 inches in diameter and weigh 20 pounds, sometimes much larger; skin smooth, deep orange-yellow; shell thin, hard; flesh thick, coarse, sweet and deep yellow. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50 lb.

MAMMOTH KING. 120 days. Very productive and of high feeding value. Generally grown for stock feed. Fruits are enormous, nearly spherical and of excellent flavor. Skin is reddish-orange with rich orange-yellow flesh. An excellent kitchen pumpkin. Two tons to the acre is not unusual. A great favorite with those who value superb quality and heavy yield. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50 lb.

SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE. 110 days. The earliest and best for pies. Grown in home and market gardens and for shipping. Fruits commonly 6 inches long, and 6 to 9 inches in diameter; flattened, furrowed; skin smooth, rich reddish-orange; rind hard; flesh thick, orange-yellow and of unexcelled quality. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

TOMATO and PEPPER PLANTS

March, April, May, and July are the months when we normally have Tomato and Pepper plants. These plants are sturdy, and free from disease, grown carefully under the supervision of experts. True to strain.

Package of 12, 25c postpaid

ONION PLANTS are a staple item with us except in June, thru September. We carry the Crystal White Wax Bermuda, a sweet, tasty variety popular with all Texans.

15c per bunch postpaid

RADISHES

September to May

Do best in rich, well-prepared soil. Plant seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and thin to 1 to 2 inches apart. Winter varieties should stand 2 to 4 inches apart. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Hoe frequently. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill. One generous bunch per foot of row is an average yield. Plant 8 to 10 pounds to the acre.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. 25 days. Home and market garden variety; also suitable for forcing. Tops small. Roots oblong, blunt, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch through; rich scarlet with white bottom; flesh crisp and white.

ICICLE. 30 days. The very best early white variety. Particularly popular in home and market gardens. Tops small. Roots long, tapered; very white throughout, brittle as ice, of good quality until 5 to 6 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick or larger. Mild and fine of flavor.

LONG SCARLET. 29 days. Home and market garden variety. Tops small, roots long, tapered and grow 6 to 7 inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick at shoulder. Bright carmine red.

SPARKLER. White tipped, but with more pronounced white area. Tops small. Roots deep turnip, almost globe shape, approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ scarlet, $\frac{1}{3}$ white.

SOUTHERN MARKET GLOBE. 23 days. A medium top developed primarily for shipping. Has distinct non-bolting tendencies. Roots do not have the tendency to elongate when grown under certain unfavorable conditions and are very slow to get pithy. Color bright deep scarlet.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER. 50 days. Deep rose-red. Roots 4 to 5 inches long. Flesh white, crisp, mildly pungent. Attractive and of fine quality.



GREEN PEPPERS GROWN IN YOUR OWN GARDEN!

Nothing can compare to those large, crisp, garden-fresh peppers you pick from your own plants. And what a saving! Every housewife is familiar with the high prices asked for choice green peppers at her grocery. No wonder more and more folks are raising their own! No salad is complete without highly nutritional green peppers. Plan to plant some this spring.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. 55 days. A good keeper. Roots are globular with slender well defined tap root; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter; skin somewhat roughened, black; flesh white, firm, crisp and pungent.

All Radishes 5c pkt., 10c oz., 35c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.30 lb.

RUTABAGA

February to May—July to November

Sow seeds same time as turnips in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Rutabagas require a longer growing season than turnips but culture is practically the same except the plants should be thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. One ounce will sow 2000 feet of row; 1 to 2 pounds to the acre in drills; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre if broadcast.

PURPLE TOP. 88 days. A heavy yielding variety. Produces large, smooth, globe-shaped roots with rich purplish coloring in the upper portion and yellow below. Flesh rich yellow and sweet. Best for table and stock feeding. 5c pkt., 10c oz., 35c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25 lb.

SALSIFY

February to May

Surpasses both carrots and parsnips in flavor and truly a palatable and nutritious vegetable which does not enjoy the popularity it really deserves. The flavor is similar to oysters. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin to 6 inches apart in the rows. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row; seven pounds to the acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. 150 days. The standard variety for home market, garden and shipping. Produces long tapered white roots of excellent flavor. 5c pkt., 40c oz., \$1.45 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

SPINACH

February to April—September to November

Sow in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin to 3 inches between plants. Requires rich, well drained soil. Essentially a cool weather crop, spinach should be sown early. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill and produce over 6 bushels of spinach. Gather about 7 weeks after seeding. It takes 8 to 10 pounds to the acre.

VIROFLAY SMOOTH. 42 days. Leaves dark green and smooth. Very hardy withstanding considerable cold winter weather. Stoutly resistant to heat during late spring.

BLOOMSDALE DARK GREEN. 40 days. The leading shipping variety. Leaves large, blistered and crumpled; rich deep glossy green.

All Spinach 5c pkt., 10c oz., 20c ¼ lb., 60c lb.

SQUASH

April to August 15th

Sow bush varieties in "hills" or groups 4 feet apart; trailing sorts 6 to 8 feet apart. Sow 6 or more seeds, thin later to 3 plants in a hill. Do not plant until danger of frost has passed. Keep surface soil loose but do not disturb the plants while bearing. One ounce of seed will plant 25 hills; 2 to 3 pounds will sow an acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. 53 days. A very early strain. Produces fruits that are rather small, round, quite flat, with ridged or scalloped edges. The fruits measure 2 to 8 inches across. Skin is comparatively smooth and white in color, the flesh firm and of delightful flavor. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c ¼ lb., \$2.00 lb.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHT NECK. 50 days. Plants strictly bush and compact with ample foliage, permitting close planting. Fruits are straight, smooth, and of delicate creamy color. Firm and usable when only 4 to 5 inches long and until 12 to 14 inches long. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c ¼ lb., \$2.00 lb.

YELLOW SUMMER CROCKNECK. 55 days. Very popular variety. Fruits become 12 to 14 inches long and 3½ inches through; neck curved; skin orange-yellow, moderately warted. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c ¼ lb., \$2.00 lb.

BANANA SQUASH. 105 days. 18 to 24 inches long, 7 inches in diameter. Skin gray-blue. Flesh deep yellow, dry and sweet. Free from fiber or stringiness. Fine for pies. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb.

ACORN OR TABLE QUEEN. 80 days. Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed. Flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c ¼ lb., \$2.00 lb.

SWISS CHARD

April and May

Leaves are crooked and served like spinach. Midribs look like Asparagus. Both may be cooked together. Leaf-stalks make delicious fritters. Cutting may be done by stripping or removing outer leaves of various plants, thereby allowing the center and remaining leaves to grow or entire plants may be cut off a couple of inches above the crown and new leaves will be produced. Sow seed in rows 18 to 30 inches apart; cover with ½ inch of soil and when seedlings are 3 to 4 inches high thin to 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. Plants will yield all summer until frost. Pkt. will sow 25 feet of row; one ounce 100 feet. Plant 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

LUCULLUS. 45 days. Definitely distinct from other chards. Superior flavor. Entirely without bitter taste of other Chards. 5c pkt., 10c oz., 35c ¼ lb., \$1.25 lb.

TOMATOES

March to May

No garden should be without its quota of tomatoes. They require comparatively little care and yield heavily in a small space. For early fruit, sow thinly in a hotbed or indoors in shallow boxes. Plants should be hardened by exposing to air occasionally. Plants will be ready to set out in about 6 weeks, provided danger of frost is over. Rows should be 4 to 5 feet apart and the plants about 3 feet apart in the row, or 2 feet in row if staked. Cultivate as long as the vines will permit. Train tomatoes on stakes, whenever possible. The usual method is to set one strong plant to a 5 or 6 foot stake, tying the plant up and pruning it quite freely as the vine advances into growth. One ounce will produce 1500 plants; 4 to 6 ounces will make sufficient plants for an acre.

BONNY BEST. 73 days. Extra early. Medium sized bright scarlet smooth, round fruits borne in clusters. 5c pkt., 85c oz., \$3.00 ¼ lb.

BREAK O'DAY. 70 days. We offer a superior selection of this wilt resistant shipping variety. The fruits are scarlet, large, globe-shaped with flesh of unsurpassed firmness and flavor. 5c pkt., 80c oz., \$2.85 ¼ lb.

DWARF CHAMPION. 78 days. A pink tomato. Strictly dwarf and tree-like. Ideal for limited space. Fruits are purplish-pink, medium sized. 5c pkt., \$1.05 oz., \$3.75 ¼ lb.

EARLIANA. 64 days. Fruits are deep, scarlet-red, medium size, flattened globe-shaped, firm and smooth. 5c pkt., 90c oz., \$3.25 ¼ lb.

GOLDEN QUEEN. 83 days. A yellow variety. Excellent fruit, being firm, smooth and attractive; bright golden; large deep but flattened. Mild flavored. 5c pkt., 80c oz., \$2.85 ¼ lb.

Want A Pleasant Surprise?

TRY "KOPIAH"—one of the newest and most prolific tomatoes on the market today. Makes tomatoes in large clusters, for a long-producing season. Firm, meaty and richly colored. You'll like it! 80c oz.

GULF STATE MARKET. 75 days. Pink. A good shipping variety preferred in some sections of the South and very popular in San Antonio and vicinity. Fruits are purplish-pink; large, uniform, globe shaped, smooth and firm. 5c pkt., 85c oz., \$3.00 ¼ lb.

JUNE PINK. 70 days. A pink fruited Earliana type. 5c pkt., 90c oz., \$3.25 ¼ lb.

MARGLOBE. 77 days. Can't be beat for uniformity, earliness and general desirability. Especially recommended for areas where Fusarium Wilt and Nailhead Rust are prevalent. one of the leading canning varieties. 5c pkt., 65c oz., \$2.35 lb.

RUTGERS. 73 days. The heavy favorite in nearly all important tomato growing and shipping areas. Partially resistant to fusarium wilt. Popular canner. Fruits are bright red, large globular shaped and smooth, thick walled. 5c pkt., 65c oz., \$2.35 ¼ lb.

McGEE. Originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops when others fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of superior flavor. 5c pkt. \$1.50 oz.

PEARSON'S IMPROVED. 75 days. 5c pkt., \$1.50 oz., \$5.00 ¼ lb. (See next page).

RED CHERRY. 72 days. Small, round-fruited, scarlet tomatoes, 7/8 inches across are freely borne in clusters throughout the summer. Gets its name from the shape and size of fruits which are used for preserving and for salads. 5c pkt., \$1.40 oz.

(Please Note: Days indicated for all listed tomatoes are from time plants are set out and until tomatoes are table size).

TURNIPS

February to May—July to November

For early turnips sow as soon as ground opens in the spring in rows 15 inches apart and ½ inch deep. Thin 3 inches from plant to plant. Press soil down smoothly and firmly over seed and irrigate evenly. Also sow broadcast. For best quality grow turnips in new ground. One ounce will sow 200 feet of row; 2 pounds to the acre. If broadcast, 4 to 5 pounds to the acre will be required.

PURPLE TOP. 53 days. Spherical, skin white with upper third purple. Superior flavor. Stores over winter. Will grow to large size, 4 to 5 inches across but are best quality if used 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED. 65 days. Flesh white, fine grained and tender. Best when 2½ inches in diameter.

SHOGGIN. 42 days. A quick growing variety which supplies large edible strap leaves as well as smooth globular roots.

All Turnips 5c pkt., 10c oz., 35c ¼ lb., \$1.25 lb.

WATERMELONS

March to May

Rich, sandy loams are considered ideal for watermelon culture, but good crops can be grown on any well-drained, fertile soil. Adding well-rotted manure to soil gives the plants a good start and to commercial growers we recommend an application of 600 to 800 pounds of commercial fertilizer. This mixture should analyze about 5 percent nitrogen, 7 percent phosphoric acid and 3 percent potash to the acre. Space hills at least 10 feet apart. This method will give about 360 hills to the acre. Drop 6 to 8 seeds in each hill and cover about 1 inch. Later thin to 2 or 3 of the largest plants. Earliest crops may be obtained by protecting the young plants with Hotkaps. One ounce will plant 25 hills; 1½ to 2 pounds per acre.

CONGO. 90 days. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb. \$2.50 lb.

DIXIE QUEEN. 90 days. Fruits are round to slightly oblong, 12 inches across, 15 inches long, averaging 30 to 35 pounds each. Light green skin with irregular stripes of dark green. Flesh is brilliant-red, of fine texture and excellent quality; quite free from fiber and good clear to the rind, which is thin but tough, making this a good shipper. 5c pkt., 20c oz., 70c ¼ lb., \$2.50 lb.

FLORIDA GIANT (Black Diamond). 90 days. Fruits average 35 pounds when well grown, oval in shape and attain a length of 14 inches and a depth of 12 inches. They have a thick, dark green rind; the flesh is brilliant pink and of excellent flavor. Ships well. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c ¼ lb., \$2.00 lb.

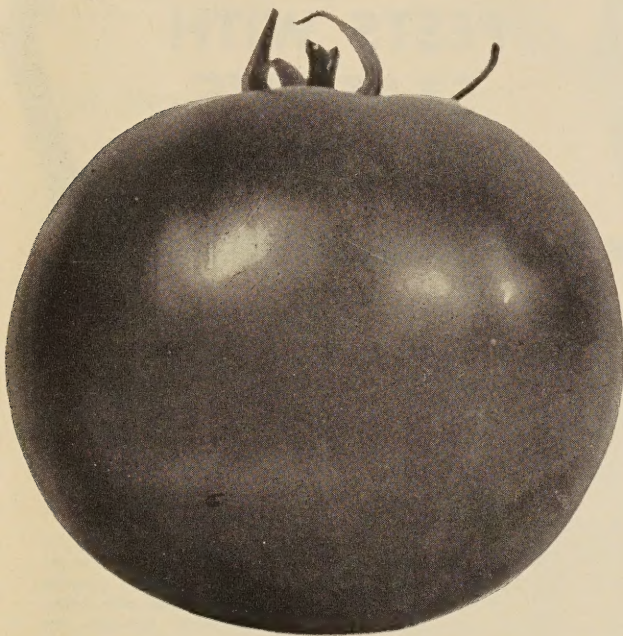
STONE MOUNTAIN. 88 days. Under favorable conditions fruits weigh from 60 to 80 pounds. Shape is almost round or square-shaped, richest green medium rind and dazzling scarlet flesh of wonderful sweetness. It has few seeds and is firm and solid. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c ¼ lb., \$2.00 lb.

WONDER. One of the leading home garden varieties, but tender rind makes it unsuitable for shipping. Large, 35 to 40 pounds, dark green oblong fruits, often 22 inches long. Flesh rich red, sweet, and firm textured. White seeded. 5c pkt., 15c oz., 55c ¼ lb., \$2.00 lb.



CONGO WATERMELON

A 90 day wonder. One of the newest varieties now becoming increasingly popular in the South. The oblong, blocky, dark green melons are faintly striped with green; flesh is bright red, crisp and oh, so-o-o sweet! Highly resistant to anthracnose. Weigh 30 to 40 lbs. Tough rind makes it a dandy shipper.



Pearson's Improved Tomato

We've really had good reports on this one. Very large, attractive fruit, slightly flattened in shape, deep red color, tough skin, numerous cells, but best of all, entirely uniform and smooth skinned without any cracks. Heavy bearer. Self-topping variety, that is, the branches terminate in flower clusters, and elongation therefore ceases, making the plants more compact and less sprawling. Especially adapted to this area because it keeps on bearing when all the rest quit.

STAFFEL'S SEED POTATOES

BLISS TRIUMPH—Are smooth and free from prongs and scab—growing stronger and more vigorous, maturing in a shorter time and yielding much more than home-grown seed. This stock is genuine Minnesota grown and there is none better to be had at any price.

IRISH COBBLER—Is one of the most reliable of the early varieties. It has a handsome, creamy white color and is of excellent quality, making it highly desirable to farmers who want and recognize only the best. It's a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly and is a good keeper.

Certified Potatoes of Unsurpassed Quality

OUR CULTURAL DIRECTIONS ARE WRITTEN FOR TEXAS PLANTING CONDITIONS

Yes, every bit of cultural information contained in this Guide has been written specifically for San Antonio and Southwest Texas. If you use this information alone, excluding all others, your chances of having a lovely garden will be enhanced. We are familiar with climate, soil and planting time in this area and know that this information will be of value to you.

ABOUT FERTILIZERS

All soils need fertilizers at one time or another because repeated plantings can eat them poor of all nutrient materials. In addition to this soil must be conditioned to properly promote the normal growth of most plant life. Hard, sticky soil which packs down into root-choking tightness will not make good stands. Old manures, such as sheep or barnyard, can be used as general fertilizer for the flower bed, shrubbery row or rose garden. Old rotted manures, however, are difficult to obtain. Leaf-mold, nature's conditioner and fertilizer, is also hard-to-get for the average person and the cost of hauling it into your garden by commercial carriers is prohibitive. There are a number of commercial fertilizers and conditioners on the market which are good and some whose value is questionable. We could easily sell any or all of them but we feel that if we sell you what years of experience have taught us is the best solution to your fertilizer-conditioner needs we can be doing you a real service. So . . . we unconditionally recommend:

5-10-5 COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER. The famous and highly dependable 5-10-5 (nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium). May be used for general fertilizing around San Antonio and vicinity with confidence. Inexpensive and reliable. 6c lb.—80 lbs. \$2.80

STAFFEL'S MINERAL 16. A wonderful formula for supplying life-giving manganese and other essential elements necessary to normal plant growth. Highly successful in isolated gardens which need special treatment. 2 lbs. 35c.

STAFFEL'S ZINC SULPHATE Lb. 15c

STAFFEL'S AMMONIUM SULPHATE 80 lbs. \$4.00—Lb. 10c

STAFFEL'S ACID PHOSPHATE Lb. 5c

STAFFEL'S COPPERAS (Iron Sulphate) 100 lbs. \$4.25—Lb. 10c

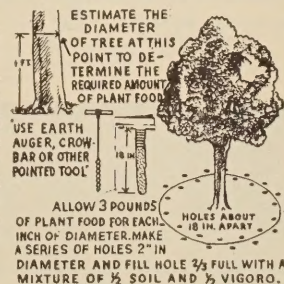
Above prices are not postpaid. Write us for quotations on larger quantities. Prices subject to change without notice.

FEED YOUR SOIL AND IT WILL FEED YOU!

HOW TO FEED A TREE

Growing trees may be fed any time from early spring to August 15. Fall and winter feeding is also effective, after they are dormant. Make holes about 2 inches in diameter and 12 to 18 inches, deep in a zigzag fashion as shown in illustration, slightly inside and outside the branch spread. Make holes with a crowbar, electric drill, or earth auger. In figuring the requirements of a tree, auger. Fill holes with a mixture of half Vigoro and half soil. Water down. allow 3 pounds of Vigoro to each inch of diameter of a trunk, measuring 4 feet above the ground.

5 lbs. 35c



WRITE
US FOR
CURRENT
PRICES



Death On Sowbugs!

STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT

GARDENERS HAVE BEEN USING STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT FOR YEARS AND HAVE FOUND THAT IT CAN'T BE BEAT FOR KILLING SOWBUGS (PILL BUGS), SNAILS, SLUGS, GRASSHOPPERS, CUT-WORMS AND OTHER NIGHT-FORAGING VANDALS WHICH MAKE A SHAMBLES OF THEIR GARDEN.

1½ lbs. 35c; 4 lbs. 75c

HINT: Wait until the evening watering-down or sprinkling to spread Staffel's Bug Bait around. The dampness will encourage many more garden varmints to come out and get knocked off with this highly effective champion in your garden. Lasts a long time and kills a long time.



Kills Aphids and Other Sucking Insects

STAFFEL'S SAFE-S-PRAY

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED ROTENONE-PYRETHRUM COMPOSITION ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR USE ON ALL PLANT LIFE BUT PARTICULARLY DELICATE FOLIAGE LIKE THAT ON ROSES, JASMINE, ETC. COMMERCIAL ROSE GROWERS USE IT BY THE GALLONS. THIS MARVELOUS LIQUID SPRAY CONTROLS BOTH SUCKING AND CHEWING INSECTS. A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAY. ONE OR TWO TEASPOONFULS MAKE A GALLON OF BUG KILLER. LEAVES NO UNSIGHTLY OR POISONOUS RESIDUE.

2 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00

SPRAYING HINT: Buy yourself the best spray gun you can afford. Cheap, difficult-to-operate guns do not break up the liquid enough to spread it evenly or shoot it with enough force to reach hard-to-get-to corners and undersides of leaves.



Ideal For Use on Leafy Vegetables

STAFFEL'S HEMIPTERA (SABADILLA) DUST

A VERY POPULAR DUST WITH VEGETABLE GARDENERS. DOES NOT LEAVE POISONOUS RESIDUE ON EDIBLE PORTIONS OF PLANT. USED EXTENSIVELY BY TRUCK GARDENERS AND FRUIT GROWERS IN THE VALLEY. KNOCKS OUT THE TOUGH OLD HARLEQUIN BUG AND MANY OTHER HARD-TO-KILL INSECTS.

1 lb. 40c; 4 lbs. \$1.00

DUSTING HINT: Dusting is usually best for vegetables and some ornamentals that won't show up too glaringly unsightly residues. Spraying is best for roses and most other flowers because it does not dim their color by even the thinnest film of dust.



STAFFEL'S FLORAL DUST

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR USE AROUND DELICATE PLANTS AND FLOWERS, THIS ALL-AROUND GARDEN DUST HAS BEEN VERY POPULAR WITH THE FLOWER GROWERS. CONTAINS ELEMENTS WHICH WILL GIVE PROPER CONTROL OF INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASE, TOO. ALL DELICATELY BALANCED TO GIVE MAXIMUM PROTECTION WITH A MINIMUM OF DANGER TO FINE FOLIAGE. COMPLETE, READY-TO-USE WITH BUILT-IN-DUST-GUN. INDISPENSABLE FOR THE INDOOR GARDENER.

DUSTING TIP: Buy your insecticides from a dependable dealer. Staffel's carries a complete assortment of sprayers, dusters and other insecticide applying materials which will give you years of service. Only the best is sold at Staffel's because only the best will give you complete value for your money.

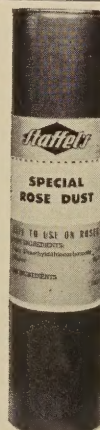


STAFFEL'S TRIO

HERE'S A 3-WAY KILLER OF PLANT PESTS. COMES COMPLETE, READY TO USE, WITH A BUILT-IN DUST GUN WHICH CONTROLS BOTH SUCKING AND CHEWING INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASE, TOO. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR SPOT DUSTING IN SMALL GARDENS AND POT PLANTS. HERE'S REAL VALUE FOR YOUR BUG KILLING MONEY.

12 oz. 65c; 4 lb. bag \$1.85

DUSTING HINT: When using dusts to kill insects it is best to protect the body as much as possible. Wear long sleeves and button-to-the-top shirts or blouses. Goggles (if you can stand them) are advisable when using sulphur or DDT dusts.



STAFFEL'S SPECIAL ROSE DUST

THIS IS EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE FOR CONTROLLING PLANT DISEASES. USED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BY MANY ROSE GROWERS. MICRO-PULVERIZED, IT CLINGS TENACIOUSLY TO DELICATE FOLIAGE, GIVING EXTENDED COVERAGE OVER LONG PERIODS. CONTAINS SULPHUR AND A COPPER METALLIC ELEMENT WHICH MAKE A TEAM NOTHING CAN BEAT FOR CONTROLLING AND PREVENTING BLACK SPOT, MILDEW, BACTERIAL WILT, FUNGUS AND ANTHRACNOSE.

1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.00

DUSTING HINT: Prevention of plant disease is your best step towards eliminating sick plants. Black spot on roses, rust on hollyhocks and mildew on zinnias can be licked before they start if you'll take a few minutes each week or after each rain to dust your plants. Most disease attacks stop when you give the healthy leaves a good chemical protection.

**FIGHT THESE
GARDEN
PESTS WITH
STAFFEL'S
INSECTICIDES**

Know Your Plant Pests and Their Control Will Be Much Easier

SAP SUCKERS

These are, for the most part, the soft-bodied insects. They cluster under leaves of stem terminals, inserting their long beaks into the plant proper and nourish their destructive bodies with the plant juices. Heavy infestations will cause the death of the plant or will invariably sicken it. Aphids and mealy bugs seem to be the worst offenders with white flies and red spiders running neck-and-neck. Most common indication is blighting of leaves, with resultant loss of vigor. Plants appear sickly, leaves blotch and scum-like substance forms at base of stems. The use of STAFFEL'S SAFE-S-PRAY at this time is strongly indicated.



GRUBWORMS—Larvae of June Bug. Burrows in ground next to roots of plants and shrubs. Love corn. Hard to kill. Use Staffel's Chlordane for control.



PLANT LICE OR APHIDS—Soft bodied sucking insects either green, yellow, black or yellow green in color. Attack all plants.



12-SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE—Yellowish-green with 12 conspicuous black spots on wings. Eats stems and leaves of plants. Completely cuts off growing tips. Girdle stems.



CABBAGE LOOPER—Greenish humped-up worm which feeds on leaves. Deposits dirty pellet-like accumulation where leaves adjoin stem. Larvae is approximately one inch long. Velvet green in color with an orange stripe down back.



HARLEQUIN BUG—Shield-shaped, flat-backed and mottled black or yellow. Makes plants wilt, turn brown and die.



STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE—Black 1/5 inch long with yellow stripes down the back. Very active when disturbed. Gouge out irregular holes in leaves and stems.



SQUASH BUG—Nymphs are white, have black legs. 3/16 inch long. Adult is dark, flat backed and foul smelling. Usually found in clusters, hiding under leaves or clumps of dirt at base of plant.



BLISTER BEETLES—Slender, soft, dark gray or black beetle. Runs swiftly when disturbed. Striped, have head noticeably separated from bodies. Chew leaves ragged.

LEAF CHEWERS

These are the beetles and caterpillars. Indications of their eating habits are readily evident. Leaves are chewed and stems left bare; in many cases entire plant is cut down to the ground. These pests must be destroyed with a stomach poison. Close inspection of plants will disclose the source of trouble. Hand-picking of the large worms (like the tomato horn worm) is good but a thorough dusting with STAFFEL'S TRIO, the insecticide dust with the built-in dust gun, will do a real good bug-killing job.

DISEASES

Blights, rusts, mildews, black spots (anthracnose) and other fungous ailments of plant life are easily spotted and in many cases, easily controlled with thorough treatments of STAFFEL'S Special ROSE DUST. Preventive dusting, however, is best. Periodic dustings at intervals throughout the life of the plant is the best measure to take against plant disease.

FORAGING PESTS

These are the vandals which eat your garden while you sleep. Sowbugs are the worst offenders, with cut worms, snails and earwigs getting into the act. STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT, the highly popular ready-mixed poison, sprinkled around the garden, will easily take care of this problem.

SEND FOR FREE SPRAY GUIDE. We have prepared a highly informative little pamphlet for your guidance in fighting plant pests. It is yours for the asking. Write, call or come in for your copy.

HERE'S 3 NEW ONES YOU WILL SURELY ENJOY!



IPOMEA "DARLING"

A sparkling bicolor Morning Glory, claret red with snowy-white throat. A distinct "break" from Scarlett O'Hara, it is much more showy as the contrast of white against bright red makes the flowers really stand out brilliantly. Otherwise, the same plant habit, flower size, growth and characteristics along with the earliness of Scarlett O'Hara. You'll want this one! Profusely covers trellises, fences or unsightly outbuildings. Pkt. 10c.



SCABIOSA CORAL MOON

Introduced in 1952, this lovely flower will be much in demand in 1953. A deep salmon pink shade creation forming an important member of the new class of Scabiosa emerging. Coral Moon will love a sunny place in your garden and, of course, YOU will love it. Pkt. 10c



CELOSIA GOLDEN FLEECE

Exactly as illustrated. Something really out of this aching old world to create a blaze of gold, real, honest-to-goodness yellow gold, in your garden. Easy to grow. Stands any amount of dry weather and germinates so fast you'll have to jump back when planting. It's a cut-and-come-again so if you go for creating floral displays you'll really want this one! Pkt. 10c

PATRONIZE YOUR FRIENDLY STAFFEL DEALER